J. C. Wallbridge Esq
M. P. P.
Belleville

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 64. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

While some of the more enthusiastic Republican papers are prophesying that before the Presidential canvass shall have closed, the Union will be re-established, the rebellion crushed out, and slavery exterminated for ever; and others are asserting that the friends of the rebellion do not expect it to survive the frosts of next autumn,—less hopeful views are entertained in other quarters. In place of the late tales about the virtual dissolution of the rebel armies by desertion, we hear that they now, by means of the conscription, embrace more men than at any time since the commencement of the war, and that the authorities at Washington believe unless the Union armies are strongly reinforced before spring, much of the advantages gained in the last twelve months will be lost. All sorts of speculations are being indulged in as to the intentions of the Confederates, and there is little doubt with many that another invasion of the North will be attempted in the spring. To gratify curiosity on this point, a Washington correspondent of a Western paper gives a full and very precise report of the details of a consultation between Jeff Davis and General Lee as to the most feasible plan of spring campaigns. The former was desirous that the latter should march with an army of 100,000 men to the shores of Lake Erie, under the belief that the sight of the Confederate flag flying before the eyes of British subjects would secure the immediate recognition of the South by the European powers. Gen. Lee's objections to this plan are given at length, and his own idea is stated to be the driving of Gen. Grant from Chattanooga back to the Ohio River, which will secure the repossession of Tennessee for ever, and carry the war into Kentucky, where he believes it will end.

It is beginning to be a serious question with the North whether it can obtain men enough, and the means to support them, till the South is wearied out. The statement made by Gen. Meade that in the army of the Potomac alone, one hundred thousand men have been killed or wounded since the beginning of the war, does not give much encouragement on the point; since all this sacrifice has not enabled the United States to obtain sufficient control over the country in the immediate vicinity of Washington, to prevent, within the last week, Mosby from attacking the Federal pickets at Manassas, or to protect the passengers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from being robbed within eight miles of Harper's ferry, by another band of Confederate guerrillas. If it has cost so many lives, and so long a time, to hold so small a district in partial subjection, what will be the numbers and the time requisite to complete the subjugation of the whole Confederacy?

Incomplete returns show that the war has already cost the State of New York, through the appropriations already made by Boards of Supervisors and by Common Councils of cities for bounties, support of soldiers' families, &c., and by the Legislature for raising men, care of sick and wounded soldiers, and other incidental expenses, nearly thirty-five millions of dollars; while the sum paid to the United States for internal revenue and income tax, also on account of the war, amounts to nearly seventeen millions more. At this rate, if the war continues much longer, the debt incurred by New York, for this war alone, will soon exceed that of Canada, for all purposes.

The immense expense of recruiting the Northern armies by bounties to volunteers will probably lead to the enforcement of the draft on the 10th of next month; but it is doubtful whether, even if unopposed, it will secure a sufficient increase of force in due season. The Germans in the West view the approaching draft with as little favour as the Irish of New York did the first draft in July last. Objections are made to Lincoln's adopting the style of an all-powerful despot; and that he calls for these men, for three years or longer, when he is working for his own re-election, and when hints have been thrown out that he has the power to suspend the election of a successor through the exercise of martial law. This discontent is exhibited, not by "copper-heads," but by men of extreme anti-slavery views.

The temporary panic caused in Richmond by the appearance of the expedition under Gen. Wistar soon subsided. The failure of the expedition is attributed by its friends to the treachery of a Yankee deserter; but others think the want of success a mere matter of course, because the affair was planned by General Butler! Its object was the release of the Federal prisoners, whom the Confederates will not exchange while the negotiation is in the hands of Butler. Richmond papers state that 109 U. S. officers have since escaped from the Libby prison by digging a tunnel under the street.

At Knoxville, the U. S. garrison are suffering from small-pox and scarcity of rations. At Charleston the bombardment is still kept up slowly, and all attempts on the part of the Confederates to reinforce the almost worn out garrison of Sumter are said to have failed. Beauregard has gone to Savannah, in anticipation of an attack upon that city. There have been no more active military movements in the Army of the Potomac.

From Europe.

By the arrival of the steamer China at New York, news has been received to the 31st ult.

The quarrel between Denmark and Germany still engrosses the attention of Europe.

The action of Austria and Prussia has been more decisive than was expected. Having summoned the King of Denmark to withdraw a certain "constitution" given to the Duchies, those powers were informed that the King could not take such a step without the authority of his Parliament, and he requested a delay of six weeks until the question could be laid before it. The Austrian and Prussian contingents were thereupon immediately hurried forward. The latter occupied Kiel on the 25th—(on which day a Vienna telegram says the Danish proposition for delay was presented to Austria)—and the former were close on their heels. The London Herald says Herr Von Bismark, the Prussian Premier, has declared in favour of the Danish proposal for suspending the advance of the Austrian and Prussian troops; but the King of Prussia is opposed to this concession, and a ministerial crisis is anticipated. The Prussian troops continued to advance, and their commander has demanded the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes. The Danish preparations for resistance are actively progressing. An alliance is concluded between Denmark and Sweden. The English papers are generally in favour of the integrity of Denmark being supported. The London Times says that France and Russia, though entirely agreeing with England, decline to interfere, and leave the task of active interference with England. There was a report that England backed her remonstrances with warlike preparations, and that 20,000 to 30,000 troops are to be placed on a war footing; but this was denied by the Army and Navy Gazette. It is also reported that Austria and Prussia have assured England that they do not intend to attack the integritry of Denmark, but only to force her to carry out her engagements.

It is stated that the Danish Government has purchased the powerful iron-clad, on the Clyde, which was reported to have been constructed for the Confederates.

There seem to be as many contradictions about the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke Maximilian, as there are about the American civil war. The last steamer brings the assertion that Maximilian's acceptance of the crown is now an irrevocable fact; while the Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that notwithstanding the assurances of the French papers, the Archduke has not definitely accepted. If he can get a loan of £10,000,000 sterling he will go to Mexico, but not without it.

FRANCE.—The French Chamber of Deputies debated the address. The Opposition members strongly advocated a rupture of all diplomatic relations with Russia, and an assertion of the rights of Poland; also the evacuation of Rome. All amendments were rejected. The entire address was finally adopted—234 to 12.

POLAND.—The Polish insurrection was reported as increasing in Lublin.

SPAIN.—Spain will send four battalions to St. Domingo in March.

The U. S. corvette St. Louis left Lisbon on the 25th to intercept an English barque with guns and stores for a Confederate cruiser.

The Alabama left Singapore on the 24th of December, and afterwards, in the Straits of Malacca, burned the British (?) ship Martaban, from Moulmein, and the American ships Sonora and Highlander.

The Cape of Good Hope News says that the murder of James Gray, mate of the bark Saxon, has been proved against Donolan, an officer of the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt.

The Judge of the Admiralty Court at Halifax has decreed that the Chesapeake is to be restored to her owners, upon the payment of the legal expenses of the court.

THE SANTIAGO DISASTER.—Two thousand one hundred corpses, extracted from the 'Compania at Santiago, Chili,' have been registered at the burial ground; besides those a number of single limbs and pieces of bodies have been found, and not a few sufferers have died afterward from the effects of burns, and about two thousand five hundred altogether may be safely estimated to have perished. On the 31st December a similar calamity had nearly befallen the worshippers of San Isidro Church. One of the numerous candles on the altar came in contact with a pot of artificial flowers, and although the fire was immediately extinguished there was such a great confusion, rushing to the doors, falling and crying, that the service had to be closed for the night.

NEW ZEALAND.—The leading men of New Zealand propose to put an end to wars with the natives, and to save the Maori race, by studding the North Island with villages of military settlers, so distributed upon great lines of communication that they will constitute a complete and well-knit system of defence, segregate the natives, and cover the country with cultivation. To accomplish this they will require 20,000 men and a loan of two millions and a half. The figures are large, but the project looks feasible; and if it be carried out, few greater works will have been done, with premeditation, this century. By some such process alone can the Maori race be saved from extinction. To carry out this great scheme the colony asks for 18,000 men from England—labourers and "navvies" capable of working and fighting—four-fifths of whom should be married. They should receive, each man, forty acres of land, and rations for one year. Their duty would be to complete, every twenty of them, one mile of road in nine months, cultivate their ground, and fight if need be. The number of inhabitants in each settlement would vary with the requirement of the country, but the average would be 100 in each settlement, and the average distance between the settlements would be about a mile.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
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Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE STATES.—The Canada Gazette of Saturday contains an official notification that the customs department has been informed "that the orders issued in 1863, by the Treasury and War Departments of the United States, prohibiting the exportation of munitions of war, extend to live stock, the exportation of which to Canada is thereby prohibited, and that those orders will be henceforth enforced by the United States authorities on the Canadian frontier."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

POTASH INSPECTION.

Returning again to this subject, we wish, in this issue, to call attention to a few facts relating thereto, which so distinctly show the injustice of the course pursued by the Montreal Inspectors, that we feel sure everyone who looks into the matter will agree with us in calling for redress of some kind—parliamentary or otherwise.

Whenever a complaint has been preferred in these matters to the Board of Trade in Montreal, who are—or ought to be—the protectors of Traders to that City, it has generally been answered by alleged advantages to be derived by keeping the inspection high, or by a hurried inquiry and a caution to the Inspectors that they should be careful, &c.

At this the Inspectors laugh, for the reason that there is no other inspection office for ashes in Canada whose brand will be taken in Great Britain—thanks to the representations and influence of the Montreal Board of Trade; and further, that ashes are eagerly seized upon by the dealers in produce of that city at all seasons for freight. And the very men who are to decide the difference are the ones most interested in backing up the Inspectors in the course they take, and know no more about the intrinsic value of ashes, —how it is manufactured, or who are the manufacturers,—than the Man in the Moon.

Most merchants in Montreal imagine that ashes are manufactured by the parties from whom they purchase; whereas, the fact is, with a few exceptions, that those parties have as little to do with its production as themselves, *except one important difference*,—and that is this, that the seller *buys* from the manufacturer, who is not—as a rule—a man of means, with large works and all the facilities of keeping the appearance and quality of his potash about the same; but, on the contrary, is generally a poor man, struggling to make his way in the bush by cutting down the trees for the purpose of clearing his land, and manufactures the timber into ashes; which finds its way to the Country Merchant in what is called "melts" or cooler fulls: is there inspected, packed into barrels, and forwarded to market. Not having more space to spare this week, we will return to the subject again.

Education in Madoc.

We have not room for the sketch we had prepared of Mr. Agar's Lecture, and the subsequent discussion thereon, last Saturday night. As the class—the parents of the children—for whom it was specially intended, did not generally attend, the Superintendent has kindly consented to repeat the lecture to-night. The course he has pursued in calling attention to the inadequate results obtained from the large expenditure upon the school, entitles him to the thanks of this community, and we anticipate the best results from his plain statement of the facts of the case.

"Hastings" and Madoc.

The *Hastings Messenger* having recently removed from Port Hope to Hastings, Peterborough County, its first issue from the latter place was thus noticed by the Kingston *British Whig*:—

"THE HASTINGS MESSENGER—No. 1.—Where is Hastings? And why should it have a newspaper of its own? It is a new and rising village in the County of Hastings, on the road to Marmora (or Madoc,) and its newspaper is a sign of the excellence of the land round about it. For it is to Agriculture that everything is owing in Canada. A newspaper is now as necessary to a village as a Post Office, a Mill, a Factory, or a Tavern. We hail our Backwoods Contemporary, and shake his distant hand."

Whereupon the *Messenger* says:—

"Aye, where is Hastings? Not where our friend of the Whig has placed it. Respecting this, there has been considerable confusion in times past. On the opening of the Hastings Road, leading from Madoc, a thriving village near its beginning assumed the name of the leading road that started northerly from it, thence being known by the name of the Village of Hastings. It appeared, however, that a village on the Trent, in the Township of Asphodel, County of Peterborough, known previously by the name of 'Crook's Rapids,' in its onward stride dropped the name of Crooks Rapids, and formed that of Hastings, and was placed under such title on the Post Office list, so that when Hastings No. 2, previously known as Madoc, was also placed on the Post Office list under its new name, great confusion in mail matters ensued. Growing into an evil, it was rectified by Hastings No. 2 falling back again to its old name of Madoc. We are not aware of the size of this place, but have been informed that it, too, has its printing office, and its *Messenger*."

For the information of the Kingston *British Whig*, "all the world and the rest of mankind," we will state that the village of Madoc is situated in the township of that name, (and not in that of Marmora,) some sixand-twenty miles north of Belleville, and thirteen south of the commencement of the Hastings Free Grant Road. A few years since, it was only known as a place where there was an iron-foundry, (not at present in operation), and in addition one store and one tavern. Since the opening of the Free Grant Road, Madoc Village has rapidly increased in size and population, and now contains six first class general merchants' stores, five grocery and provision stores, one chemist and druggist, one butcher, one baker, one watchmaker, two tailors and three milliners, one tinsmith, two wagon and sleigh makers, two blacksmiths, one saddler and harness maker, seven boot and shoemakers, several carpenters and builders, cabinet makers, coopers, &c., three lawyers, two doctors, two large grist mills, three taverns and a tannery, and last and best proof of its growing importance, a newspaper and printing office. Four Churches—Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic, are already built, and steps are now being taken for the erection of one for the Church of England in the ensuing summer. Madoc besides possesses a commodious Town-Hall, and a large brick School-House. There are also in the immediate vicinity of the village two saw mills and a carding machine and a fulling mill. Its Post Office is the centre from which a large amount of mail matter is distributed to the surrounding country. There is a daily mail to Belleville, and semi-weekly ones to neighbouring villages and the rear townships. The office of M. P. Hayes, the Crown Lands Agent, is also situated here. The village contains between six and seven hundred inhabitants, and there is a good opening for investment in tenant houses. In short, Madoc is the most important place in the North Riding of the County of Hastings—with its iron, copper and lead mines—to which, rather than to agriculture, it will probably eventually owe its greatest prosperity.

COLLISION.—*Wm. McMahon* was charged, on Thursday, before A. F. Wood and J. Dale, Esqs., with having run into and damaged the cutter of Dr. Thwaites, on Saturday evening last. The accident occurred about 7 o'clock, on the road between the residences of Mr. B. F. Evans and Mr. W. H. Pringle; Mrs. Thwaites being alone in the cutter at the time, during the temporary absence of the Doctor. The evidence was very conflicting, that on the part of the complainant proving that the cutter was withdrawn sufficiently from the track to allow others to pass without difficulty, and that the collision occurred through the furious pace at which defendant was driving; while on the part of the defence it was distinctly sworn that the cutter occupied the centre of the road, and that the defendant turned off to avoid a collision, which resulted from the cutter being backed into his sleigh, while his horses were floundering in the deep snow into which he had driven.—The damage to the cutter was estimated by Mr. Caverly at $6.—Judgment was deferred till to-day (Saturday).

—Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the above case, we take this opportunity to call attention to the fact that far too little care is shown by many persons in giving up a due share of the road to those travelling in opposite directions. Great complaints are made by many of the teamsters on the Belleville road, particularly of the parties drawing wood into the village. Many persons also drive about without bells, and nothing but an occasional prosecution will remedy the evil.

FIRE AT HAZZARD'S CORNERS.—We regret to learn that on Wednesday evening, Mr Jas. Bleakley, who has lately taken the tavern at Hazzard's or Weir's Corners, found it in flames on his return home. The fire originated from a defective chimney. The wind being very high at the time, the house, barns and outbuildings were entirely destroyed. Mr. Bleakley was insured to the amount of $400.

"THE YOUNG DUKE."—This is the familiar term applied by some of the English press to the first-born son of the Prince of Wales. It may interest some of our readers to know that one of the attending physicians called in as soon as the little stranger was expected to make his appearance, was Dr. Gream, of London, brother of Charles Gream, Esq., of Madoc.

THE W. M. TEA MEETING, on Thursday evening, was attended by an audience as large as the Church could comfortably accommodate. A. F. Wood, Esq., was in the chair. Excellent speeches were made by the Rev. Messrs. Young, Baxter, Sloan, and the resident Ministers, and by the Hon. B. lia Flint, M.L.C., and U. Seymour, Esq. The proceeds amounted to $80. Two gentlemen, whose names were not given, promised to make the sum up to $100, on condition that an additional $50 were raised. Towards this, Mr. Flint contributed $10; the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Harris, and J. Rennie, jr., $5 each; and the remainder was raised in smaller sums. This business disposed of, the proceedings terminated with well-deserved votes of thanks to the choir, to the ladies of the Committee, for the tasteful decoration of the church and the excellence of the refreshments, and to Mr. Wood for his conduct in the chair; the choir singing "God Save the Queen," and the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Jones.

SEVERE COLD.—The past week has been the coldest during the winter. The cold "term" commenced on Sunday. On Thursday and Friday mornings, the thermometer was 24 degrees below zero.

New Publications.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD FOR 1864: A Handbook of Statistical and General Information. Edited by JAMES KIRBY, M.A., B.C.L., Advocate.—Published by JOHN LOVELL, Montreal.

The above work forms a handsome octavo volume of 368 pages, closely but clearly printed, containing an immense amount of information, systematically arranged, as to the present condition of the British North American Provinces, in respect to their government, finances, commerce, military organizations, systems of education, newspapers and periodicals, banks, railways, and public institutions generally. Its design and execution render it worthy of the support of the community at large, but particularly of the mercantile and trading class, as well as of all who take an interest in public affairs. As is generally the case with Lovell's publications, this work appears to be very carefully and correctly prepared, on the whole; but there is a singular omission in the obituary notices, of any reference to the death of the late Lord Senton, which took place in the spring of last year. This is remarkable from his having, while known as Sir John Colborne, filled the position of Governor-

General of Canada. His name is also erroneously retained among the list of Field Marshals in the British army. Again: while in the table of population by religions, Universalists and Unitarians are enumerated, the names of their ministers, and the location of their places of worship, cannot be ascertained from the published list of the clergy. Such omissions as these, however, can scarcely be guarded against in the first issue, and will probably be corrected in future.

FIRST LESSONS IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. For Schools and Private Instruction. By J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., Principal of McGill University. Published by JOHN LOVELL, Montreal.

This is an important and very acceptable addition to "Lovell's Series of School Books." As a school book it is complete in its explanations of the science and practice of agriculture adapted to this country; and although the author does not intend or advise it to be adopted as an all-sufficient text-book on the subject, yet we are quite sure it is calculated to furnish abundant instruction both to the teachers and pupils in our schools, and we recommend it to them as deserving careful and attentive study. We still more confidently commend this little work to the notice of the farmers of this section, as we believe the hints they will obtain from its perusal will repay them handsomely for the trifle it will cost to obtain it, and for the time it will require to digest its contents. The author briefly notices the general principles of chemistry, and then proceeds to consider the simple substances of which plants consist; Sources of the organic food of plants; the Structure of Plants; Organic compounds produced by plants; the Ashes of plants. The nature and origin of the soil; the exhaustion of soils, and the improvement of soils; vegetable, animal and mineral manures; and cultivated crops are next fully treated of; and the concluding chapter contains some practical suggestions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canada Landed Credit Company.

TENDERS FOR FORFEITED SHARES.

THE Directors hereby give notice, that they are now prepared to receive and consider from the shareholders and the public generally, Tenders for the purchase of certain forfeited shares, upon which $7 per share have been paid, and on which an instalment of $3 per share is now due. The shares are of the nominal value of $50 each.

The highest Tender will in every case be accepted, and on payment of the sum tendered together with the $3 per share for the call now due, a certificate will issue to the purchaser or his being the proprietor of shares on which $10 per share have been paid, and which will entitle him to the June dividend.

Application may be in the form below, and printed forms and every information can be had at this office, or of the Agents. The Tenders are required to be sent in by the 15th March, and will be opened on the following day,

Wednesday, the 16th March,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

By order,
J. SYMONS,
Secretary.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY, TORONTO.

GENTLEMEN,—I tender $ per share for forfeited shares, and I agree to pay the amount together with the $3 per share for the call now due, within one week from the time you notify me of the acceptance of this tender, and to sign an undertaking to hold the said shares subject to the provisions of the Company's Act.

Name
Post Office Address

Victoria Hall,
Toronto, February 12, 1864.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMPANY.

THE dividend on the capital stock of the Company, declared this day, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December last, will be payable at this office, on and after

The 1st Day of March, 1864.

By Order,
J. SYMONS,
Secretary.

Victoria Hall,
3rd February, 1864.

NOTICE.

AN APPLICATION will be made by the Undersigned to the Municipal Council of the Township of MADOC, at their next meeting, to have the Concession Line on Lot No. 10, between the 4th and 5th Concessions, in lieu of the Road on the Windfall Hill.—Madoc, Feb. 5, 1864.

MARK RUNNINGS.

SALE OF TOWNSHIP LIBRARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOOKS, together with BOOK-CASE, composing the Township Library of Madoc, will be sold in the Village of Hastings on MONDAY, the 14th of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

All parties having borrowed any of the Books are particularly requested to return the same, within ten days from date, to Mr. MOUNCY, that they may be arranged for the Sale.

By Order, W. FINDLAY, T. Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, Feb. 5, 1864.

SPRING PIGS, to Weigh 250 lbs!

J. WEESE, of Belleville, had bred and fed Spring Pigs, of the Jordison Breed, to weigh 250 lbs, in the early part of December. The subscriber has a BOAR Pig of the same litter, now ready for the accommodation of Breeders, at 2s. 6d. each.

JOHN BATEMAN, Fourth Concession, Madoc.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF GLOUCESTER AND HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton,
AND IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC, in the County of Hastings.

PURSUANT to Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated 5th day of November, 1861, made between VANRENSSELAR KNAPP, (the Mortgagor), of the first part, AMELIA KNAPP, his wife, of the second part, and the ONTARIO BANK, (the Mortgagees), of the third part, there is now offered for sale, by said Mortgagees,

1. LOT No. 5, in the 8th Concession of the Township of GLOUCESTER, in the County of Carleton, containing 200 acres, more or less;

2. Also, 50 acres of the East half of Lot No. 16, in the 9th Concession of the Township of HUNTLY, in the County of Carleton, which said 50 acres may be known as follows, i. e., commencing at the front angle of the said Lot, on that side from whence the lots in the said Concession are numbered, and measuring backwards, taking a proportion of the width corresponding in quantity with the proportion of said Lot in regard to its breadth, to make the said number of acres;

3. Also, the North half of Lot No. 24, and the whole of Lot No. 25, in the 5th Concession of the Township of MADOC, in the County of Hastings, containing 300 acres, more or less.

In exercise of the said power of sale, these Lands will be sold at private contract, on reasonable terms, and in parcels to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to buy can ascertain terms, and make arrangements for purchase, by addressing the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said The Ontario Bank at Prescott.

LYON, O'CONNOR & CLARKE.
Prescott, 28th day of July, A.D., 1863.

RALPH M. NORMAN,

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,
ANSTEE BUILDING, MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash
A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.

Madoc, Nov., 1863.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

By Mrs. and Miss ACKERMANN,

IN the Village of MADOC. Terms moderate.

Private Lessons in MUSIC, DRAWING, FRENCH and GERMAN.—Madoc, Nov. 3, 1863.

$1,000,000!!!

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST PLACES TO BUY GOODS AT IS **FRANKLIN'S.** He has just received a supply of

Paint Oil, Curriers's Oil,
Machine Oil and Coal Oil.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

TO BUY YOUR GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, COAL OIL, LAMPS, and TOYS of every description for Children, is at the store one door West of Mr. Wm. Hodgins. Conducted by

JOHN T. SQUIRES.

THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for
Potash, Grain, and all Kinds of Produce.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,
MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,

Madoc.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET. MADOC.

The UNION HOTEL, Belleville.

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

PROPRIETOR. This House is newly furnished, and is now ready for the accommodation of the Public. Farmers and others will find it to their interest to stop at this house, as the fare will be cheaper than any other house in town—by the meal 20 cents, or 60 cents per day. Teams kept on the lowest terms. Good yard and stabling, and an attentive hostler always in attendance. A Livery attached to the premises.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, February 20, 1864.

ASHES	$5 00 ₱ cwt.
BARLEY	70 cents.
OATS	37½ cents.
WHEAT	85 to 90 cents.
RYE	50 cents.
PEAS	60 cents.
HIDES	$5.
PORK	$12 ₱ bbl.
BUTTER	10d ₱ lb.
EGGS	7½d.
HAY	$8 to 10₱ ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 4s 1d@4s 4d. Rye, 3s 0d@3s 0d. Barley, 3s 0d@4s 0d. Oats, 2s 0d@2s 1d. Peas, 3s 0d@3s 0d. Flour (Retail) ₱ bbl, 22s 6d. Potash, ₱ cwt, 22s 0d@30s 0d. Hay, ₱ ton, 55s@65s. Potatoes, new, ₱ bushel, 1s@1s 3d. Beef, ₱ cwt., 17s 6d@22s 6d. Pork, ₱ 100 lbs., 27s 6d@30s. Butter, ₱ lb, 9d@10d. Eggs, ₱ doz., 9d@10d. Hides, $5, 00 Pelts, $0,50@$1,25. Turnips, ₱ bushel, 11d@1s. Wool, 15d@18d.

THE ROSE-BUSH.

A child sleeps under a rose-bush fair,
The buds swell out in the soft May air;
Sweetly it rests, and on dream-wings flies
To play with the angels in Paradise—
And the years glide by.

A maiden stands by the rose-bush fair,
The dewy blossoms perfume the air;
She presses her hand to her throbbing breast,
With love's first wonderful rapture blest—
And the years glide by.

A mother kneels by the rose-bush fair,
Soft sigh the leaves in the evening air;
Sorrowing thoughts of the past arise,
And tears of anguish bedim her eyes—
And the years glide by.

Naked and lone stands the rose-bush fair,
Whirled are the leaves in the autumn air;
Withered and dead they fall to the ground,
And silently cover a new-made mound—
And the years glide by.

THE HOUSE ON THE UNDERCLIFF.

(Continued.)

The mate said no more, but returned to Clayton's to prepare his shipmate for removal.

'It may be, Lewis,' said he, after he related his conversation with the fisherman, 'that Clayton is innocent of the captain's disappearance. I hope he is; still, I strongly suspect him. His words, manner and appearance that night were very suspicious; and I fear our friend has been foully dealt with. However, time will show. I will try to suspend opinion until we find him or his body. I cannot bear to stay under a man's roof when I doubt his integrity; and at Penzance we shall hear more readily from distant points of the coast should the captain be found.'

'If his body is discovered rifled of his belt, will you denounce Clayton?' asked Lewis.

'Not unless I have positive proof of his guilt,' replied the mate. 'He stands high in public opinion; and nothing short of clear cause for conviction will fasten the crime upon him. If I cannot offer indisputable testimony to support my suspicions, I shall not mention them.'

Clayton parted kindly with his guests, indignantly declining any remuneration for his services.

Several days later, news came that a dead body had been found on the beach, not far distant from where the Sea Gull was wrecked; and the first mate hastened to the spot and recognised his long-sought friend. The body was somewhat mutilated and swollen, but easily identified. Dark marks were upon the throat, which might be tokens of violence, or the effect of natural causes—no one could say which. The belt had disappeared; and the faithful mate was fully convinced in his own mind that George Clayton was guilty of robbery and murder; but on consultation with Lewis, concluded the circumstance of finding the corpse so many days later, and in the hands of strangers, without any marks of violence, which could be positively recognised as such, together with the man's high character, which many had asserted in reply to their inquiries, would prevent conviction for the deed; and while a doubt remained they would not assail the reputation of one who had shown them hospitality in the hour of their need.

After giving the body proper burial, the two mates departed from the scene of shipwreck and death.

The memory of the wreck of the Sea Gull was soon dimmed in the minds of the people of the vicinity by other occurrences of a similar nature. Not so with George and Sarah Clayton. It was an era in their lives beyond which peace and happiness could not pass; back to which in after years they looked as the date when crime and its sure follower, remorse, entered their hearts to be driven out no more.

CHAPTER IV.

For some time after the wreck of the Sea Gull Sarah Clayton wore a sad and troubled aspect. This, however, people attributed to the gloom and moroseness her husband exhibited, which was in direct contrast to his former cheerful demeanour. Sarah no longer mingled freely with her neighbours, but confined herself to the quiet routine of her domestic duties, and the care of her child, to which she was now more devotedly attached than ever.

A few months after the wreck Sarah's father and two brothers died, leaving her to inherit all their property. Then her sadness increased; for aside from her grief for the loss of them, in her memory was ever the reflection, 'Had she but waited a short time, her desire for riches had been gratified without resorting to crime.'

As time progressed, her strong mind gradually recovered its vigour. She urged her husband to leave the desolate beach and seek the neighbouring town, where Alice could enjoy proper advantages. He positively refused. She changed her tactics, and with all her art and eloquence tried to induce him to retire inland and give up his present pursuits.

'Never,' said he. 'My life is henceforth dedicated to the purpose of assisting those who may be shipwrecked on this part of the coast; and I will not leave my post of duty. With Heaven's aid, I may save many precious lives, or, at the sacrifice of my own, testify to my lasting repentance for having shed innocent blood.'

'But, George, our child,' argued Sarah; 'must she pass her young days on this barren spot?'

'Do what is best for her, Sarah,' returned George. 'I am anxious she should have every advantage of education and association; but as long as it is possible for her to remain with us, let her stay, that all purity and peace may not abandon our fireside.'

'Well, if I must stay here, I will at least have a decent house to live in,' exclaimed Sarah. 'I suppose you will not object to that—will you?'

'I shall not interfere,' said her husband; 'but while I live I will never leave this beach. So let us have no more talk of change.'

'I never saw so obstinate a man,' retorted Sarah. 'You are not what you once were.'

'Truly, I am not,' returned he: 'I yielded until I was lost; now, no earthly power shall move me.'

Sarah found her influence over her husband had vanished. He who had been so unstable was as firm as a rock. Tears, threats, and entreaties were alike lost on him. A single crime had changed his whole nature. She submitted to what she could not change, and set about remodelling her lonely home.

A new and handsome house was erected by her order on the undercliff. Furniture was procured from Devonport, and when the house was completed it was an elegant marine residence, sheltered beneath the rocks. Sarah had become more reserved and dignified than in earlier years, and with her queenly beauty and elegant attire was a fitting mistress for the fine establishment over which she now presided.

People wondered at finding her heritage so much larger than they thought; but her father had always been miserly, save in so far as she was concerned, and they concluded he had amassed greater wealth than his neighbours had supposed.

George Clayton took little notice of the changes wrought by his wife. Though surrounded by wealth and luxury, he still followed his humble occupation with industrious zeal, to Sarah's very great annoyance and discontent. Usually he was quiet and melancholy; but when a storm threatened, his brow lit up, his lips were firmly set, and he went forth to watch for ships in peril, always ready and anxious to assist the suffering.

Day and night in the severest weather George never faltered in his self-imposed duty; and when a vessel struck, he was always the first to board her, and the last to leave her, while a human being was in danger, without any seeming regard for his own safety. Where the bravest hung back, he pressed on; and as his companions saw him urge his boat into the furious breakers to board a wreck, they predicted that he would never return alive. Several times was his boat swamped, and all aboard were lost, except George, whose very fearlessness proved his safeguard. On one occasion, clinging to the rope which had been driven by a mortar on board the wreck, he dragged himself by superhuman strength safely to land. Several times his strength failed, and the sea had caught him in its deadly embrace, and flung him on the shore insensible; but as soon as he revived, he was again ready to brave danger and death.

Gradually men came to regard him as one who bore a charmed life, and in hours of peril readily yielded to his command. The fame of his bravery spread far and wide, and handsome testimonials were presented to him by the grateful hearts whom he had rescued from death. He received them sadly, without a sign of pride, and placed them in his sleeping apartment, where they were the last things before his vision at night—the first to meet his gaze in the morning.

Alice Clayton grew into girlhood, with the beauty of her childhood increasing with years. Nature had given her an earnest, enthusiastic temperament, wherein her mother's firmness, and her father's former affectionate, docile disposition were strangely mingled. Her life had been all sunshine, but the melancholy which surrounded her was reflected in her large, dreamy eyes, which seemed to contain a prophecy of future woe.

In her childhood Alice had no playmate or companion, except a large Newfoundland dog, who was at once her pet and protector. With him she roamed far and wide over the beach; now listening to the music of the waves, now gazing with awe upon the mighty element, and anon tossing sea-weed into the foaming waters, laughing with childish glee as her brave companion sprang in at her bidding and recovered her missile, ever ready to repeat the sport so long as it pleased the whim of his mistress. During her early youth her mother instructed her in the rudiments of education; but as she advanced in years, Sarah sought a more competent tutor for her child. Being unable to procure one, she decided to place her at a boarding-school.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

Mrs. Tom Thumb is a mother.

A citizen of Washington died recently, in consequence of having been vaccinated with impure matter.

The footmen at Osborne have resumed scarlet liveries. The pages and dressers, in immediate attendance on the Queen, continue to wear black.

The result of last year's draft is thus briefly given by the U. S. Army and Navy Journal: "We have official authority for the statement that out of 290,000 men who were drawn, 11,000 obeyed the decree by going into the army."

"What's whiskey bringing?" inquired a large dealer in that article. "Bringing men to the gallows, and women and children to want," was the reply.

The competitors of the French, in the manufacture of toys, are the Germans. Both nations possess a peculiar talent for this branch of industry. The export of toys from France has increased tenfold within thirty years.

A company of Frenchmen has been formed in Chicago for the purpose of catching rats, curing their skins, and exporting them to Paris, where they are made up into the finest quality of "kid" gloves.

Artemus Ward is said to be lying dangerously ill, at Great Salt Lake City, Utah, of typhoid fever, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A man sitting on the verandah of an up country inn, hailed one of the "oldest inhabitants" and inquired the denomination of the church upon the opposite side of the road. The reply was—"Well, she was a hard shell Baptist naturally, but they don't run her now."

Yankee Notions says the language an Arabian child speaks before it cuts its teeth, is Gum Arabic, unquestionably.

A Worcester contemporary tells of a pugnacious goat, who seeing his shadow in a hole made in the ice, lowered his head, shook his caudal appendage spasmodically, and at a tremendous gait rushed upon the shadow, went into the hole out of sight under the ice and has not since been seen. Moral: never rush into anything without giving the subject due consideration.

The comet discovered by Prof. Watson on the 10th January is now visible to the naked eye, as a faint nebulosity, in the constellation Casseopeia. It has a tail about three degrees long, which can be seen with a telescope. It will remain visible to the naked eye for a few days only, being now on its way back into the celestial spaces.

A Newfoundland paper, in speaking of the House of Assembly of that island, eulogizes it in the following unequivocal language:—"Take them for all in all, from their Speaker downward, we do not suppose that a greater set of low-lived and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of heaven."

Mr. Weed thinks that the American civil war will have cost, at its termination, at least *four thousand millions of dollars*, and that three-fourths of this amount will remain as a national debt.

A gentleman, whose wife is away on a visit protracted long beyond the promised return, writes as follows:—"'Tis said that absence conquers love, but the longer you stay away the better I like you." He expects her on the next train.

Skip the hard words, honey dear," said an Irish school-mistress to one of her pupils, "they're only the names of some foreign countries, and ye's never will be in 'em."

PROPOSAL FOR A MAMMOTH SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—Mr. John A. Roebling, the engineer of the Niagara Suspension bridge, proposes to build a bridge between the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The superstructure of the bridge would form an arch about two miles long, clearing the water of the East River in one sweep of 1,600 to 1,800 span, and extending over the houses of both cities in a series of smaller spans, whose length would be gradually diminished from the East river tower towards either approach, say from 1,200 to 1,600 feet.

L. C. Wallbridge Esq
M. P. P.
~~Belleville~~
Ottawa

Preserve this historical

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 187. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866. PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

The steamship America, from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 15th inst., and the Canadian steamship Nova Scotian passed Father Point on the same day, with news to the 6th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Derby had an interview with the Queen, and submitted the following names for a new ministry, which were approved :—Earl Derby, Premier and leader in the House of Lords ; Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the House of Commons ; Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary ; Mr. Walpole, Home Secretary ; Gen. Peel, Secretary of War ; Sir John Pakington, First Lord of the Admiralty ; Sir Stafford Northcote, Board of Trade ; Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council.

It was reported that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was to be raised to the peerage as Lord Lytton.

Queen Victoria was to hold a council on the 5th, to organize the new Derby cabinet.

A great Reform meeting was held in London, at which there were from 30,000 to 50,000 persons.

The Prince of Wales, while riding along Rotten Row was run against by a runaway horse. The Prince's horse was thrown down, rolling over and over, but the Prince was not much hurt.

The Great Eastern, with the Atlantic cable on board, passed Ventnor on the 1st, on her way to Valentia.

For the first time the anniversary of American independence was celebrated on the 4th of July conjointly by British and American war vessels in an English port. All Her Majesty's ships at Portsmouth hoisted the American flag at the main royal mast, and at noon all ships carrying over ten guns fired a national salute of 21 guns. There was a grand fete given by the Americans in Paris in celebration of the 4th of July, at which the Prince Imperial was present.

The Times has a Fourth of July editorial, highly complimentary of America, rejoicing at the good feeling between England and the United States, and expressing a desire for a lasting endurance of the good understanding between the two countries.

The second boat race between Hamill the American and Kelly the Englishman, on the Tyne, took place on the 5th, and again resulted in an easy victory for Kelly.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The Prussians in Bohemia were making victorious progress. Gitschin was taken by storm. The Prussian loss was not inconsiderable. The Austrian loss 4,000. It is announced that the Austrian total losses up to the present time were from 30,000 to 40,000. In consequence of the successful storming of Gitschin, the junction of the Prussian army under the Crown Prince, and that under Prince Charles had been completely effected.

A Gitschin telegram of the 2nd states that 15,000 Austrian prisoners had been made by the Prussians since the 26th, and 20,000 Austrians have been killed and wounded. Several battalions have been completely annihilated.

The London Times of the 4th says : Horrible as the carnage has been, it must be looked upon as a mere prelude to the piched battle now unavoidable, in which a quarter of a million of men will probably be engaged on either side.

Decisive Defeat of the Austrians!

A great battle took place on the 3rd near Ludowa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The Prussians took 14,000 prisoners. There were great losses in killed and wounded, but no estimate is given of the number. The Austrians sent in a flag of truce. Austria has agreed to cede Venetia to the Emperor Napoleon and to accept his mediation. Napoleon immediately communicated with the belligerents.

The Paris Moniteur of the 6th says: An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honour of his arms in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of June 11th to his minister of foreign affairs, cedes Venetia to the French Emperor, and accepts his mediation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor Napoleon hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice. The Austrian field marshal, Von Gablênz, arrived at the Prussian headquarters at Horitz, near Gitschin, on the evening of the 4th, with a flag of truce.

The battle of July 3rd, near Ludowa was a great affair. It resulted in the complete defeat of the Austrians. The Prussians were commanded by the King in person. They met the Austrians under Benedek between Horitz and Konigstats. The battle lasted twelve hours, Until 10 o'clock, A.M., the battle was favourable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantages were with the Prussians. At 2 o'clock. P.M., the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, after which the Austrians were quickly driven out of other positions, and by 7 P.M., the Austrians were in full retreat to Konigstats, pursued by the Prussians. The Austrians were in a complete rout. The roads were strewn with baggage which they threw away. The number killed and wounded on both sides was great but owing to the extent of the battle field it had not been ascertained.

The Prussians claim to have captured up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 unwounded prisoners, 116 cannon and several flags. Three Austrian Archdukes, are reported wounded. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Undischgaz were taken prisoners. Gen. Testities, commander of an Austrian corps, lost a leg. Gen. Conuthume was shot in the head, and Col. Bender and another staff officer were killed.

The London Times of the 5th says :—The suddenness and magnitude of the Austrian calamity are too overpowering for any man to speculate on the possible consequences on the destinies of the Austrian Empire. The Austrians have done enough for the honour of their arms. They must now provide for the safety of the state and this can hardly be done by prolonged resistance. The most illustrious names in the Empire are among the dead and wounded. The King of Prussia is in camp and the Emperor of Austria is not very far from Benedek's headquarters. Let there be at Pardubitz or at Olmutz such an interview as there was after Austerlitz and after Solferino. Better terms than Austria may obtain now will certainly not be granted to her after two or three months' protracted struggle has added to the exasperation of hostile possession.

The Daily Telegraph considers it premature to discuss the possibility of an early peace.

The Daily News shows that the Prursians not only gained the battles, but statregical advantages of the highest importance. They have concentrated eight corps of their army so that they can pour down on an enemy with overwhelming fury, and have also cut off communication between the Austrians and the federals in the west.

The Prussian victories had a decided effect on financial and commercial affairs. There was a general improvement in consols and other securities at the London Stock exchange.

Garibaldi on the 3rd attacked the Austrians at Monte Suello. The Austrians made a strong resistance. The volunteers finally fell back in good order. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh. The ammunition of the volunteers was rendered useless by a heavy rain.

The Local Legislature of Upper Canada.

In the Legislative Assembly, on the 13th inst., Attorney-General Macdonald, in submitting the resolutions respecting the local legislatures, remarked as follows :—

"In Upper Canada there would be but one chamber, with a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the general government, to hold office during pleasure, not to be exercised, except for cause, for five years. There were several reasons why one chamber was decided on for Upper Canada in preference to two. Were this a sovereign legislature there might be two chambers, but for a subordinate legislature one was enough. Another reason was, that this was an experiment as far as Canada was concerned, and if the one chamber system is found not to succeed it could be changed, and we could revert to the double chamber system, as in some of the other colonies. But if we commence with two chambers, it would be almost impossible to go back. Another reason for commencing with one chamber was this, that in a young country like Canada, there is a great difficulty in finding the requisite number of men able or willing to devote their energy and attention to political affairs, able or willing to waste much of their life or energy on public business, and when we remembered that in this system Upper Canada will be obliged to contribute its quota to the upper and lower house of the general parliament, and its quota to the local legislature, any one will see the enormous draft which will be made on the men of ability in Upper Canada. It was a difficult matter, even as a whole, to get the requisite number of men now to come forward as candidates, fit and proper persons to represent the people in parliament. For all these reasons it was proposed that for Upper Canada the local legislature should consist of but one chamber. The next question that arose was as to the number of representatives in the local parliament. It might have been that although there were to be 82 representatives in the general legislature, it was not necessary to have the same number for local legislatures, and that the present number of 65 could be retained. But that was surrounded with difficulties, the chief of which was the inequality of population in the present constituencies, which was such that it was clear that the very first subject that would occupy the attention of the local parliament would be a readjustment upon the principle of representation by population, and it was preferable that the constituencies for the general parliament and the local legislature should be the same, the same number, the same boundaries, the same counties, the same ridings ; so that if these re- [illegible] by the House, Upper Canada will provide 164 representatives, besides those for the Upper House of the general legislature. New Zealand has a constitution similar to ours, with a governor appointed by the Crown, and two chambers, but it is composed of several islands, every one of which has a constitution similar to that proposed here. There is one chamber, with a lieutenant-governor appointed by the general government, called a superintendent. That system had been in operation for a considerable period, and had been found to work satisfactorily."

All the reasons above assigned in favour of only one chamber for Upper Canada, would, if valid, have equally applied to Lower Canada, which, however, is to have two chambers. In reply to a question, Attorney-General Cartier said that the difference between the Upper Canada and Lower Canada constitutions was rendered necessary by the fact that the people were more monarchical in interests in Lower Canada.—Is it to be understood, also, that Lower Canada possesses a greater number of "fit and proper persons to represent the people in Parliament" than Upper Canada does, and is better able and willing to pay more for legislative purposes?

Two hundred British officers yet survive who were present at the battle of Waterloo.

It is reported from Sebastopol that the Russians are restoring the Malakoff.

A general election in England costs two millions sterling.

Nearly 100 cases of sunstroke, 81 of which resulted fatally, occurred in New York on Saturday and Sunday last.

New York city has already contributed $80,000 to the Portland relief fund.

Court suits were dispensed with for members of the House of Commons at the Speaker's late dinner for the first time. This instance of Mr. Speaker's courage may inspire the Lord Chamberlain to propose some reasonable amendments of costume for the consideration of the Queen.

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A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville station:

Day Express going East, 12. 10 P. M.
Night Express going East, 12 22 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11. 30 P. M.
Day Express going West, 6. 50 A. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 35 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10. 45 A. M.
Montreal Time.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 21.

NO RAILWAY!

Mr. Flint's bill to incorporate the "Belleville and Marmora Railway Company" has been taken charge of by Mr. Morrison in the Legislative Assembly; and Mr. T. C. Wallbridge has introduced his bill to incorporate the "Belleville and North Hastings Mineral District Railway Company." Not having seen a copy of the latter, we are unable to state in what respect it agrees with or differs from Mr. Flint's. Both bills were read a second time without discussion and referred to committee on Monday last; and in a short time, therefore, we may expect to know which is considered most likely to promote the public interest. We fear, however, that it matters very little, so far as securing the speedy construction of a Railway is concerned, which bill is adopted; as we see it stated in the *Chronicle* that the Government refuse to make the grant of land which has been petitioned for, on the ground that it would be inexpedient to do so on the eve of Confederation. Without that grant, it is not probable that either of the projected companies can get its stock subscribed for by the public; and for all the practical good that will be effected by their passage, both bills might just as well be dropped for the present.

With the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, all chance of private capitalists constructing a railroad to our mineral dis ricts, we suppose, disappeared; and the mineral wealth in this and adjoining townships must continue to remain undeveloped, and that part of the "Huron and Ottawa" Tract, to the North of Hastings County—to open up which for settlement the Colonization Roads were professedly laid out—will still be left in the undisputed and wasteful possession of the lumbermen.

THE LOCAL TOPIC.

The motion for an Address to His Excellency concerning the issue of Marriage Licenses by A. F. Wood, Esq., since his appointment as agent for the issue of such licenses, has, we understand, been dropped by the Member for North Hastings. This will, as a mere matter of course, create even more surprise than the publication of the notice of that motion did, followed as it was, almost immediately afterwards, by the rumour—which, though communicated as a secret, spread like wild-fire on Saturday morning last—that Mr. Wood had been dismissed from the Madoc Post office, and that Mr. E. D. O'Flynn had been appointed as Postmaster in his place. The public instinctively felt that this was something very like an expression of a want of confidence in Mr. Wood on the part of the Government; and considering the positions he holds as Reeve of this Township and Warden of the County, the desire for more light on the whole matter is not to be wondered at. Mr. Wood has clearly been treated either with too much lenicney, in being allowed to arrange admitted irregularities in the issue of marriage licenses in such a very quiet manner; or, if the offence was so much more venial than was generally supposed, then there has been an undue degree of harshness exhibited in removing him from the Post office. If, however, the Government abide by this decision, it follows that Mr. Wood ought equally to be removed from the commission of the peace.—In such a case, no half-way or halting measures should be taken, and we think it is only due to his constituents that Mr. Wallbridge should fully explain his reasons for first of all *moving in the matter and then abandoning* it; and Mr. Wood himself will find that the surest way of regaining the confidence of this community will be to give a frank explanation both of the nature and extent of the irregularity in the issue of marriage licenses, and the mode in which he rectified it.—His usefulness and standing as a public man will be seriously impaired unless he can succeed in entirely dissipating the unfavourable impression at present very generally prevalent.

THE WARS IN EUROPE.

The particulars furnished by the correspondents of the London press concerning the progress of the war between Prussia and Austria indicate that the defeat of the latter is as much attributable to the superiority of the Prussian "needle-gun" over the old fashioned musket with which the Austrian troops are armed, as to the greater energy and more skillful strategy of the Northern German power. The Austrian loss in killed and wounded is stated to be six times greater than that of their enemy. — Later news by the steamer Pereire does not bear out the expectation of a speedy conclusion of peace. Prussia and Italy have refused the armistice asked by Austria and recommended by France: and the fortifications of Vienna were being increased. The Augsburg Gazette states that Gen. Benedek had demanded a reinforcement of 30,000 men: and the same paper says he has been superseded by Archduke Albert, who defeated the Italians at Custozza. The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy and recrossed the Mincio.

The Tariff.

We have already mentioned that Mr. Galt's proposed alterations of the tariff in the direction of free trade had met with considerable opposition in various quarters likely to be affected by the changes. Mr. McGiverin availed himself of the existence of this feeling to make a direct attack upon the policy of the Government, by moving the following amendment to Mr. Galt's motion that the House should go into Committee of Ways and Means, on Tuesday of last week:

"This House, while prepared to make adequate provision for the public defence, for the maintenance of the public credit, and for the efficiency of the public service generally, deems it inexpedient, in view of the probable early consummation of confederation of the British North American Provinces, an event which will render necessary a comprehensive revision of the commercial legislation of all the provinces, now to adopt measures which would have the effect of unnecessarily disturbing the trade, the manufacturing industry, the currency and the banking system of the province."

This amendment was virtually a motion of want of confidence, and was so regarded by the Government. After a debate of three days, the amendment was lost, the chief result of this dodge being that the jealous Mr. George Brown, who supported it, and criticised Mr. Galt's scheme in a most hostile spirit, succeeded in showing that he had entirely forfeited the position he formerly held as leader of the Reform party. Of 28 members who voted for the amendment, only 7 were from Upper Canada. Among the 33 who voted against the amendment, and in support of the Government, was Mr. T. C. Wallbridge.

On Tuesday, this week, Mr. Galt announced sundry changes in the details relative to sugar, starch, leather, tobacco, &c., and these modifications of the original resolutions are considered to have met all reasonable objections on the part of those interested.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.—Our generally esteemed neighbour, Mr. E. D. O'Flynn, has just sustained a sad bereavement, in the loss by death, after a short and painful attack of diptheria, of his only daughter, of seven or eight years of age. She died about dusk on Wednesday evening, and was buried on the following afternoon in the family grave. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. J. English, in the M. E. Church, which was filled by sympathising friends upon the mournful occasion.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—One of the most pleasant School pionics I ever attended took place on the 17th inst., in School Sec. No. 2, Madoc. The day, though somewhat warm, was everything that could be desired; and the grove in which the pienic was held, is most delightfully situated, on the farm of Mr. Hugh McKenzie, a few rods from the road, and possessing the advantage of being well shaded and near an abundant supply of excellent water. Through the kindness of James O'Hara, Esq., ropes were procured and some well arranged swings were put up, which were in constant requisition during the whole afternoon, affording a great amount of enjoyment.

By one o'clock the greater part of the company had arrived, with sundry well filled baskets; and the tables were soon spread out with the most delicious viands, which the Ladies, with great credit to themselves, had so carefully prepared, and which would have tempted the palate of an epicure. About 150 persons, a goodly number of whom were from adjoining School Sections, sat down to dinner and did ample justice to the eatables; after which, Mr. Snyder, with the violin, favoured us with music, to which the merry lads and lasses tripped the light fantastic toe on the greensward. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in swinging, dancing, and various games and plays. About seven o'clock, the party broke up, and returned to their respective homes, seemingly well pleased with their afternoon's enjoyment.

Yours truly, JUNIUS.

STATIONS OF WESLEYAN METHODIST MINISTERS IN THE BELLEVILLE DISTRICT.—From a copy of the Min-

ntes of the Forty-third annual Conf rence of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, kindly presented to us by the Rev. J. English, we take the following correct list of ministers and preachers on trial stationed in the Belleville district for the ensuing year:—

Belleville, James Preston, William J Shaw, B. A., LL.B. Conseeon, John Walton, Alexander Hardie, B.A. Ameliasburg, Francis Coleman. (Rednerville) Picton, George R. Sanderson; Cyrus R. Allison, Michael Baxter, Sup rannuated; Daniel McMullen, Gilbert Miller, Supernumeraries. Milford, James Thompson, William Jackson. Sidney, Robert Fowler, M.D., James Kines; John Black, John Lever, Superannuated. Stirling, David Ryan; Marmora John A. Dowler. Frankf rd George M. Meacham B.A.; George F. Playter, Superannuated. Trenton Amos E. Russ; William Young, Superannuated. Demorestville, Thomas Cobb. Shannonville, Robert Robinson. Hungerford, George Carr, Jacob E. Howell, B.A. Bridgewater, Thomas Cullen. Flinton and Addington Road, John Corbett. Madoc, John English, Edward Morrow, B.A. Bannockburn, Robert Godfrey. Denbi h, William Sutton. Maynooth Archelaus Doxsee.—George R. Sanderson, Chairman. James Preston, Financial Secretrry.

☞ In a "Memorandum, showing the Population of the Proposed Electoral Divisions of Upper Canada," we find the following with reference to the three Ridings into which Hastings County is to be divided:—

West Riding.—Belleville, 6,277; Sidney, 5,082; Trenton 1,398—total 12,757.

East Riding.—Hungerford, 4,354; Thurlow, 4,864; Tyendinaga, 7,812—total, 17,030.

North Riding.—Elzevir, 1,309; Huntingdon, 2,917; Madoc, 3,590; Marmora and Lake 1,499; Rawdon, 3,591; Stirling (village) 753; Tudor, 848—total 14,507.

☞ Letters received from England on Saturday announce the elevation of Lord Monck to the peerage; this was among the last acts of the Russell government.

☞ On Monday in the House of Assembly, Mr. McCarthy asked the government, whether it was intended to put the government and Parliament buildings in Toronto in a state of repair. The Attorney-General West replied in the affirmat ve, and said a sum would be put into the estimates for that purpose.

The large American emigrant s'ip Monarch of the Seas, which sailed from Liverpool on th 19th of March last for New York, has been 4 months at sea, and fears are entertained that some direful disaster has overtaken her, and that she has gone to the bottom with all on board. She had 674 passeng rs on board and a crew of 54 men including officers. The vessel was valued at $125,000, and is insured.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Africa arrived at Halifax on the 18th, with news to the 8th inst.

The latest advices state that Prussia and Italy have accepted the proposal for an armistice. The Prussians, however, had advanced farther into Bohemia. Heavy cannonading had been heard on the afternoon of the 7th in the direction of Koniigratz. It was supposed the Prussians were attack ing the fortress.

The Florence journals consider the A strian proposals inadmissible. They regard the cession of Venetia as a strategem to isolate Prussia, enabling Austria to resume hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such proceedings. The cession of Venetia to France, with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy, would be a violation of national rights and submission to a foreigner. Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.

The London Times of the 7th says:—There is too much reason to fear that hostilities will be resumed in both the theatres of war. If so, Austria will be unable to withdraw any considerable number of troops from Venetia, and unless sheltered by the egis of France, may soon be compelled to hear terms of peace dictated by Prussia in her own capital.

Princess Helena was married to Prince Christian of Augustenburg at Windsor on the 5th, in the presence of the Queen, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a distinguished company, but the affair was comparatively private.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who had been named for office in the Derby ministry, died suddenly on the 5th from paralysis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED!

ABOUT the 20th of JUNE, a Bright Bay MARE, of rather small size, with Black Mane, Tail and Feet; Five Years old. A Small Bunch on the fore fetterlock ankle: and a scar from a Kick on the hindquarters. She was pastured at W. ROBINSON'S on the Hastings Road, and was last seen about three quarters of a mile from Bannockburn.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward will be paid to any one bringing her back; or a proportionate amount for information which will lead to her recovery.

ALFRED THOMPSON.

York River, July 12, 1866.

PHOTOGRAPHING.

MR. S. T. BRENTON,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, has taken his temporary abode at MADOC, and would be glad to have as many orders as possible for

Cartes, Views & other Photographs,

which he is now prepared to execute at once.

CHARGES moderate.

☞ As he will remain only a few weeks, he solicits an early call.

O'FLYNN & JONES

BEG TO ADVISE THAT THEIR

Immense Stock of Goods,

arriving daily since the 1st of April, is NOW COMPLETE IN ALL THE VARIED BRANCHES—selected with the greatest care in the Principal Markets and will be disposed of at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

They earnestly solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended to them in the past, promising not to slacken their efforts in the least to serve customers well.

Madoc, May 1, 1866.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No 24 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about One Mile West of the County gravelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the Road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN: and *surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do farmers.*

About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.

TITLE indisputable TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY.

Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c. &c.

OFFICE—In Dafoe's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.

D. E. KINNEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A. F. WOOD, AGENT, *Madoc.*

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS:

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT, BELLEVILLE.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC. C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned, having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and Situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being Eight Miles distant from the Village of Madoc, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the Mercury Office.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.

During the past seven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own home, if required.

Belleville, June 28th, 1866.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kinds of Picture taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET. MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

In Re SENECA RIDER, deceased.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, That Letters of Administration of the Personal Estate and Effects Rights and Credits of the above named, have been granted by Her Majesty's Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings to JOHN DUNHAM RIDER, of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Yeoman, To whom or to SAMUEL BUSH all Debts due to the estate must be paid. And all Persons having any claim against the estate are requested to forward the same to the above parties, or to the undersigned.

Madoc, July 4, 1866. CHARLES GREAM.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to July 6th, 1866.

Buckler, Mrs J J	Kennie, Elizabeth
Bradshaw, David	Kain, James
Bateman, John	Lafferty, E
Campbell, Wm	Baily, Joseph
Clougher, Miss E	Moore, Miss N
Christie, Miss R	McGilvary, Miss F
Craig, James	McCaffrey, John
Cain, W	Murphy, P
Dyer, T	Plane, Mrs Ellen
Empy, Mr L	Riggs, Wm
Fergusson, James	Rose, Geo
Fox, John	Sanders, B F (2)
Forestall, James	Stephens, Eliza
Frets, N N	Talmond, Miss S
Golway, Wm	Wilson, Adam
Hulin, Mrs S S	Waters, Miss B

Parties calling for Advertised Letters will please ask for such.

A. F. WOOD, *Postmaster.*

☞ The Quebec Daily News says:—The gunboats Britomarte, A. H. Atington, commander; the Cerub, J. T. Huntley, and the Heron, — Stevenson, have arrived. They are intended for the upper lakes.

THE SABBATH.

BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill!
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength the child of want may be;
The seventh day thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah, tender was the law that gave
This holy respite to the breast,
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentlest glide,
What image charms to light thine eyes?
The spire reflected on the tide
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its noblest worth,
The rest from mortal toils is given;
So snatch the brief reprieve from earth
And pass—a guest to Heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
Of power from old dominion hurled,
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the altered world.

Alas! since time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens power in man
But subjects man to power.

Yet every day in seven, at least,
One bright republic shall be known;
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may rank divide the poor,
O Dives, from thy banquet hall;
The seventh the Father opes his door,
And holds His feast for all!

HAUNTED HILDERTON.

'Why is this called "haunted" Hilderton? and how did you ever come to live here, uncle George?' asked Ellen. 'You never said one word about it in your letters to India.'

'Unless an arrangement could have been come to with her Majesty's mails to carry ghost-stories at half-price, it would have been too costly, my love,' replied Colonel Savage. 'Well, well! You have been here now nearly a week, and I—I trust you and Soph have found everything comfortable.'

'Everything delightful. But, uncle, why haunted? I've never seen anything.'

'I wouldn't brag, my dear,' said the colonel, mysteriously. 'It is one of the polished peculiarities of the disturbing influence here, that it refrains from troubling newly-arrived visitors until they have recovered the fatigue of a journey, and are beginning to feel themselves fairly at home.'

'I am sure it is very kind,' said Ellen, warmly. How very good you all are in dear old England—ghosts and all! 'But, uncle, what is it?'

'Ah! that's the point,' replied the colonel. 'There's an idea—a vague, misty consciousness of an indistinct impression—that——But why talk of it? However, do what I will, I have never been able wholly to eradicate the terror from my household. The butler, as bold a man about a house as ever stepped, would fight against any odds in defence of his plate-chest—but, at the first rumour of the supernatural, his manly cheek turns pale, and a reinforcement of Molly the housemaid is necessary before he will even descend the stairs.'

'It's a noise, uncle?' said Sophy. 'Oh, tell us all about it.'

'To be sure,' said her uncle. 'Why not? You're sensible children. This is how it happened. Your uncle Charles, as you know, is a great musician. It is, or was, his intention to become the first fiddler of the age. How far that purpose may have been modified by fortuitous circumstances we shall know when he returns from Southern Tartary, from whence his last letters were dated; but he certainly threw himself into the pursuit with all his natural ardour. He practised incessantly, and when he wasn't *playing* the fiddle, he talked it.

'It chanced that he and I were staying together at the house of Sir Simon Mumford, with whose fair daughter, Charley, in the intervals of fiddling, believed himself in love. He was hard at work on a fantasia, in a little room opening from the hall, when Mumford, bursting out of his study, pen in hand, rushed in, and caught him by the hand. "Charles, my dear fellow, this is superb! A little more perseverance, and, by Jove! you are at the top of the tree—the top, my boy!"

'Charley, highly gratified, was going in for another turn at the fantasia, by way of acknowledgment, when Mumford hastily added, 'I must warn you, however, that if any of the professionals get hold of your mode of dealing with that glorious bit, they'll adopt it, and claim it as their own. You must be more private, Charles. Paganini always practised in the beer-cellar. Fillippowitz rented a hut on the Skerries, and was provisioned, once a month, from the mainland. Go *you* down to Hilderton. There's nobody there but the gardener and the ghost. The place is at your service as long as you please.'

'Charley jumped at the proposal, and thanked our kind host cordially for his considerate proposal; but Miss Julia, who came in at the moment, looked, I thought, less gratified.

'I shall take down my Straduarius—no, my Kortz junior,' said Charles, hesitating among his family of violins, and tenderly caressing the child he at last selected as he lifted it from its green cradle. (It boasted fifty-nine patches, was mellow, tremulous, and worth, Charles said, three hundred guineas.) I shall take down *this*—a box of cigars—and Gruntergronen's first movement—fifth quartette—you know it, Miss Mumford?'

'But too well,' murmured the young lady.

'It *is* a teazer,' said Charles, thoughtfully. 'First violin comes in at the ninth bar, accompanied by the other three instruments, forming the chord of the second inversion of dominant seventh, up to the nineteenth bar, when,' added the enthusiast, preparing to illustrate his meaning, 'the following delicious passage ooo——No? Well, then, I'll hum it. Teeeumptitye-teeeumptitye—ti-la—ti-lo——'

'I like those words so much!' said Miss Mumford. 'Who wrote them, now? Such pathos—such——Was Gruntergronen a family-man? I am convinced that he composed that work in commemoration of some domestic difference. I am sure he was a kind and indulgent parent—witness that feeling teeeumptitye—and yet firm of purpose—hence that inexorable ti-lo.'

'He does not seem to have had it all his own way,' remarked my brother; 'for there ensues a jolly row, all the four instruments taken together, until—hist!—comes in that movement, replete with softness and dignity—twee-tweeio-twee——'

'That's the maiden aunt interposing,' remarked Miss Julia; 'I recognise her voice.'

'There was more chat, no doubt, of equal interest; but I need not pursue the dialogue. It was arranged that my brother should go down to Hilderton, for, say, a fortnight, and I, having no engagement on hand, agreed to bear him company. I could not repress the idea that Sir Simon regarded my brother's temporary occupation of the house, while in a fiddling fit, as a means of exorcising the ghost. Touching the latter, Miss Julia's sole comment was:

'Fiddlestick!'

'And my brother replied that was precisely the instrument he intended to use.

'You see what Hilderton is—one of those jolly old buildings such as may be met with in the eastern parts of Belgium, which seem to have been castles in their youth, but have since taken to farming, and been unlucky. Excepting that the rooms were darkish, we found it very comfortable. The gardener, who, with his wife, dwelt in two back rooms on the ground floor, on being questioned as to the nature of the haunting influences, replied, succinctly:

'Shadders.' Pressed further, he added: 'Wiees.'

'And this was all he would say. The process of cross-examination was too exhausting to follow up, inasmuch as this gentleman had acquired a habit of condensing his speeches into a single word—an eccentricity for which I was conscious of a secret longing to punch his head.

'It was from the clerk, sexton, beadle, constable, postmaster, and general gossip of the village, Mr Adolphus Dollums—called Dol-Dol for short—that we learned the real story of the Hilderton ghost, which, though sufficiently curious, was nothing more than this: Every family—and they were not a few—who had attempted to occupy the house, had, after a few days' residence, become aware of a low muttering sound, as of a distant conversation—or, rather, of that peculiar hum which, when issuing from behind the scenes is, with the initiated, the certain precursor of a popular row, the observations of the insurgents being confined to the repetition of the one word—Mum-mum-m-m-m!

'At first hardly distinguishable, the sound, by slow advances, resolved itself more clearly into the measured note of conversation, broken, resumed, with cadences, and, sometimes, apparently, a climax, yet never, on any occasion, reaching the intelligible. All efforts to trace this sound to its origin, had proved fruitless. Time after time had the house been cleared of every living thing, the listeners excepted, and still the strange debate went on, sometimes by day, sometimes by night, without, apparently, coming to a division.

'Time might have reconciled the tenants of Hilderton to what the gardener called the "wiees" (as for the "shadders" I hold them to be but the illegitimate offspring of the former), but for the one distinctive feature, that the sound, through many months, always seemed to be drawing nearer. How it happened that this fact, instead of affording satisfaction to the curious listeners, only impressed them with fear, our informant could not explain. An idea had got abroad that, whenever the mysterious voices of Hilderton should become intelligible, something of an awful nature as concerning the then existing tenants, would be revealed, or would occur. Strange as it may appear, the effect produced by this tradition was such as to occasion the departure of three sets of occupants, and the haunted mansion, which had passed into the possession of my friend Sir Simon, had remained untenanted, save by the gardener, until he suddenly offered it to my brother in the manner I have mentioned.

'Such was the story; and, I need not say, it had little effect upon our nerves. We enjoyed ourselves, each after his own fashion, very much. Charley fiddled and scraped in a manner that must have compelled the spirit of Gruntergronen, if it were within hearing, to come forward with some sort of acknowledgment of so much perseverance; and I lived the life of a frog. You have seen that splendid plunging-bath, constructed at some expense, by the original proprietor. Well, I, who emulate the ancient Romans in their love of water, passed a considerable part of the hot summer's day in that cool grot. The tap was always running. Fortunately, the spring that supplied it, and which rose close beside the house, was an abundant one.

'We had been here nearly a fortnight, and nothing had occurred to remind us of the ghost, when, one evening, as we sat smoking in this very room, Charles suddenly removed the cigar from his lips, and assumed the appearance of a listener. Almost at the same moment I became sensible of a distant grumbling sound, which gradually increased in volume until it resembled very many voices in earnest discussion. Not one word, however, was intelligible. We could distinguish breaks, ripples, and rushes, in the mysterious rivulet of talk, but that was all. There could be no doubt that we were listening to the invisible debaters of Hilderton.

'Taking our candles, we commenced a careful scrutiny. The sound evaded us. Go into what room we would, it seemed remote as ever. Once or twice, indeed, the voices appeared to combine in a rushing murmur, so as to convince us that they must now inevitably become distinct. But no; that point was never fully reached, and when our stay, which was prolonged to nearly a month, was on the eve of terminating, all our searches, listenings, and inquiries, left us no wiser than before.

(*To be continued.*)

VARIETIES.

"My tale is ended," as the tadpole said when he turned into a bullfrog.

The Duke of Hamilton lately paid $12,500 for a cow.

"Can you see anything in my eye, it feels very sore?" asked a lazy young man of a fellow student.—"Yes," said the other; "I can see a very bad pupil."

"Pray," inquired one minister of another, "seeing so many ladies attend your church, why do you invariably address your congregation as 'dear brethren?'"—"Oh, the answer is easily given," he replied, —"the brethren embrace the sisters."

A son of Neptune, who was in the habit of quarrelling with his better half, was one day remonstrated with by the minister of the parish, who told him he and his wife ought to live on more amicable terms, as they were both one. "One!" said the old salt, shifting his quid, "if you should come by the house sometimes, you would think we were about twenty."

Firmness is as different from its mean substitute, obstinacy, as rashness is from true courage, prudery from virtue, and bigotry from religion.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.

Upwards of 400 clerks have been thrown out of employment in London in consequence of the recent bank failures.

Gigantic omnibuses, on a new model, have been constructed in Paris, specially for horse-races and other out-door sights. They are so contrived that upwards of fifty persons can be seated on the roof, and they constitute a kind of travelling grand-stand.

LOAN
TGW

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 218. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A Fenian Flurry in Ireland.

The "Insurrection" Suppressed.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—News has reached here that the Fenians assembled this morning at Killarney and marched towards Kenmare. Troops of artillery have been sent in pursuit.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians at Valentia. Sir Hugh Rose, the commanding general of the troops in Ireland, and Lord Naas leave for Ireland at once. There is a wild rumour that the Fenians will attempt to cut the cable.

VALENTIA, Ireland, Feb. 15—8:45 P.M.—The telegraph wires ceased working between Valentia and Killarney at half-past seven o'clock last night, and are still down. Two long despatches which were sent through the cable to-day were received by mail from Killarney.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—Seventy supposed Fenians were arrested yesterday on the arrival of the mail boat from Holyhead.

AMERICAN REPORTS.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HEART'S CONTENT, Feb. 15, 9 A.M.—No further particulars of the trouble in Ireland have been received from Valentia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Private despatches were received in this city to-day which state that the land lines through Ireland, connecting London with the Atlantic cable, went down last evening at six o'clock, but were all right at noon to-day. From the fact that these lines traverse a district now in rebellion, it is supposed this temporary *hiatus* in the connection was the work of over-zealous Fenians.

The Fenian General Gleeson says the vessels reported to have arrived in Ireland were despatched from New York; also that Stephens is in Ireland at the head of 800 officers well known to have left here.

LONDON, Feb. 14, (evening)—The government denies the wide-spread stories of the landing of ship loads of Fenians at Valentia and in the Shannon. That there have been serious revolts at or near Killarney is admitted. The telegraph wires near Valentia were cut and destroyed for a long distance, and in all directions, riot and pillage were the order of the day. Several establishments were sacked, and a coast guard policeman was killed.

Feb. 15.—About 800 Fenians, under the command of Col. O'Connor, have retreated to the hills lying about Killarney, County Kerry. The British Government have posted troops under command of Col. Horseford, at Mallow Junction, in Cork county, commanding the hill district. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and many people living in those countries are precipitately leaving.

An ex-Captain of the U. S. Volunteer Army has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of being a Fenian leader.

A large Fenian party has been surrounded by the national troops in Toomie's wood. The chances for escape look exceedingly small.

Feb. 15 (evening.)—The government stated to parliament to-day that Col. Horseford's forces were altogether too small to follow the armed band of Fenians into Toomie's wood, but the colonel had already hopes of surrounding the insurgents and preventing their escape.

The authorities in Ireland have assured the British government that the present rising is totally stopped.

Feb. 16, (morning.)—Ireland is entirely quiet. "Chief organizer" Stephens is reported to be there, but the danger seems past. Toomie's Wood, where the closely pressed Fenians took refuge, was scoured by British troops and the insurrectionary bands dispersed. The government will, however, immediately send more ships and troops to Ireland.

Beb. 16, (evening.)—The county of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of siege.

The coast guard policeman who was shot was not killed. A large sum of money has been offered by the government for the arrest of the assailant.

It is now said that Col. O'Connor is none other than Stephens himself.

Twenty Americans are reported as acting with the Fenians.

Feb. 18, (noon).—Ireland is perfectly tranquil.

A small number of rebels concealed in the woods are endeavouring to make their way to the coast, but the national troops have been so disposed that escape is thought to be impossible.

Troops have been sent to Malahide, a watering place in Dublin county, Ireland, in the hope of overhauling Stephens, the C. O. I. R., who is reported and believed to be in that neighbourhood.

The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the South of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which run through the disaffected district are again working and communication has been rastored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer Capt. Moriaty, while others say that his prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish.

The British government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare had received two anonymous notes stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Cahirciveen that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a waggon on which they found Moriaty, whom they took into custody, and upon searching his person found letters confirming the assertions in the anonymous notes.

One band of Fenians, 90 in number, took a horse at Kells for their leader, O'Connor, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Cahirciveen, but they did no violence to any one. In fact, nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed.

O'Connor and his staff are said to have been reached the Fenian vessels off Dingle Bay.

Thirty-four suspected persons were arrested in Dublin yesterday, and after examination five of them were retained in custody.

Head Centre Murphy and Cols. Lawler, Healey, and Johnson have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers have been found upon their persons and in their lodgings.

The alarm caused by these events is now about over and the excitement is rapidly subsiding.

Fenian Excitement at Chester.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—On Monday afternoon, a rumour prevailed in the House of Commons that the Fenians had taken the city of Chester, which caused much excitement. The Duke of Cambridge, who was present to hear the expected Government programme, hastily left for the War office.

Despatches from Chester state that about 1,400 strangers arrived on Monday from Liverpool and Manchester in the style of Canada raiders. Their appearance caused great alarm. No outbreak has occurred as yet. There are some troops in the castle, which is supposed to be the point of attack.

Feb. 13.—Fenian arrests still continue. Many new Irish arrests were made yesterday, including two ex-officers of the American army.

Feb. 13.—More trouble is expected at Liverpool. Sympathisers with the Fenian movement say that the docks are to be blown up there.

The newspapers ridicule the scare at Chester, and say that the crowd of stragglers there only went to see a prize fight.

In Parliament last night the fact was stated by the Government that Lord Elcho had received a telegram from Lord Grosvenor, commanding the Chester volunteers, saying that the affair was serious, which timely information it was thought had saved the town. Everything is quiet now at Chester.

CHESTER, Feb. 13.—The Fenian demonstration here amounted to nothing. The city is full of troops, and the Fenians have gone. No arrests were made. There was no fighting nor any disturbance of any kind. The Fenians could have taken the town on Monday; but they waited for co-operative movements on other quarters, which failed. The affair was much like the Canada raid.

By Atlantic Cab'e.

Feb. 16.—A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town in the Island is in ruins. The loss of human life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

Feb. 17.—It is now considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans, and the spirit of concession recently shown by the Turkish government will result in the complete independence of the Island of Candia.

Despatches from Madrid state that the King Consort has been exiled from Spain on the charge of plotting for the regency of the kingdom.

The famous ex-rebel steamer Sumter has been lost in the North Sea.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—It is reported that the Fenian rising in Ireland causes some anxiety here. The military authorities are on the alert.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The latest papers received from England mention that it has been definitely arranged that Lord Naas, now Chief Secretary for Ireland and a member of the cabinet, is to succeed Lord Monck as Governor-General of Canada, and that Lord Elcho is to take the Secretaryship thus left vacant. These arrangements would doubtless strengthen, and in the latter case would popularise the government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL GOSSIP.—New political combinations were the talk of the clubs in London. The latest on dits were that soon after Parliament met the Earl of Malmesbury would be appointed to succeed Earl Cowley as Minister to France, and that Mr. Walpole would be raised to the Peerage and succeed Lord Malmesbury as Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Robert Lowe is to be again urged to join the cabinet and take the home office vacated by Mr. Walpole. It is also said that a vacancy is to be made for Mr. Horsman if he will accept office under Lord Derby.

A MODEST REQUEST.—In the United States Senate on Friday last, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a remonstrance from certain French Canadians, resident in the United States, against the annexation or the confederation of the British provinces, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The writs just issued for a new election in Prince Edward Island are returnable on the 20 of March next, and the polling will take place on the 25th. Although the government of the colony is pledged to union, a majority of both political parties is opposed to confederation, and that question will not form an issue of any importance in the contest.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—*Important Concessions.*—The Minerve says that Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, has obtained from the British government, after fifteen days of incessant efforts, the privilege, for the Bishops in the British provinces to choose and dismiss professors, to choose school books and dispose of money given for Catholic schools, and that this privilege, which does not affect the Protestant schools, will soon be established in all the provinces of Britesh North America, and that the plan of confederation will contain clauses to this effect inserted at the request of the Catholic delegates.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The Durham cheese factory last year turned out 101 tons, the product of 900 cows, which was sold at an average of 12½ cents per pound. The factory is conducted on the co-operative plan.

Captain Richard Albyn and Frederick Frazer, of the Quebec Victoria Rifles, arrived at St. Lawrence hall yesterday afternoon, having walked from Quebec since the 11th inst. They made the journey in the same way once before.

MEXICO.—The final and complete evacuation of the capital by the French forces, took place on the 8th inst., and the whole expeditionary corps was on the road to Vera Cruz. Gen. Marquez, at the head of 10,000 of Maximilian's troops, had been entrusted with the defence of the city of Mexico. The Imperialists claimed that they had an army of 30,000 men, well armed.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 20

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The *Intelligencer*, in its issue of the 15th inst., devotes rather more than one of its columns to comments upon our query of "Shall we be taxed for a Railway?" which it says was predicated upon some remarks "supposed" by us "to have been made by Mr. Flint, but as these remarks were never made, the deductions therefrom cannot be correct." "Notwithstanding," our contemporary goes on to say, "the knowledge of these facts, the article was reproduced in the town," &c. Now we must say we do not think it at all creditable to the County, that in this Railway question there should have been so much bandying to and fro of accusations of deliberate misrepresentation on the part of such representative men as its Members of Parliament and the editors of the "County" papers. Mr. Flint did not deny the correctness of the *Chronicle's* report until after *we*, a fortnight later, had, in consequence, asked the question "Shall we be taxed for a Railway?"—His denial is met by the Reporter with an affirmation of the truthfulness of his report, the substantial correctness of which has also been vouched for by the editor of the *Chronicle*—all of which is coolly disposed of by the editor of the *Intelligencer* with "notwithstanding the *knowledge* of these *facts*! We can imagine no better way of making the public disgusted with the whole question than discussing it in such a manner. With the dragging of Mr. Bowell's name into the transaction we have had nothing to do—and in the fray between him and Mr. T. C. Wallbridge we intend to take no further part than to express our conviction that but for the desire of the former to fill the position occupied by the latter, the whole controversy would have long since died a natural death. We have, however, a few words to say about the attempt to link the MERCURY with "the Messrs. Wallbridge" in this railway business. The *Intelligencer* says in reference to our remark that the Pittsburg purchasers of the Cobourg and Marmora extension and Ironworks would naturally select Cobourg in preference to Belleville as the port of shipment for the ore, that "this certainly is a strange change of tactics."—"the very reasons which the Messrs. Wallbridge have been constantly urging why no foreign capitalists could be induced to invest in that route are now utilized to their own purposes." The only construction we can put upon this language is—that the idea was suggested to us by "the Messrs. Wallbridge." This is a delusion on the part of the *Intelligencer*. The suggestion was entirely our own—and if the idea had been previously broached by "the Messrs. Wallbridge," it was without the slightest knowledge of the fact on our part. There has been, as our readers are well aware, no "strange change of tactics" so far as the MERCURY is concerned. We have never believed that what is called Mr. Flint's Railway bill was designed a tithe so much for the benefit of the whole County as for his own interests. In alluding to the matter again after a silence of many months, our only object was to protest against the municipalities being taxed for any such railway; and as Mr. Flint repudiates having had any such intention, we have gained the point we had in view. Whether Mr. Flint is likely to induce private individuals to subscribe for stock in a railway, on the provisional direction of which he has placed certain gentlemen, the integrity of whose motives and conduct he has been and is still doing his utmost to discredit, is a question which may safely be left to the discretion of those who have any money—or the inclination—to invest it in such an enterprise.

P. S.—We see, by a letter in the *Chronicle*, that Mr. Flint did not see the report in that paper until his attention was called to it, and so did not deny its correctness sooner.

Mr. Michel's Report on the Gold Region.

We have received from Ottawa, the Reports of Dr. Sterry Hunt and Mr. A. Michel on the Gold Region of Hastings County, transmitted by Dr. Hunt to the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the 29th ult. We have also to thank M. Michel for a copy containing a correction of a typographical error in the concluding paragraph. We have space, only, this week for the Report in full of M. Michel, addressed to Sir W. E. Logan, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada:—

"SIR,—I had the honour, some time since, to report to you the results of an excursion which I made to Madoc, at your request, about the middle of November last. In then submitting to you the observations which I had been able to make, and the information which I had gathered regarding the so-called Richardson gold mine, I stated to you that I was not allowed to descend into the excavation for the purpose of examining the auriferous deposit, whose extraordinary richness was spoken of in the journals of Upper Canada. Later, on the 15th December, you desired me to revisit the county of Hastings, not to make explorations, which the season of the year would have rendered difficult and costly, but because you hoped that Mr. Richardson and his associates would permit me to visit their mine, and because, moreover, you desired to obtain some certain information relative to various other discoveries of gold, said to have been made in the county. I therefore left Montreal again, on the 18th December, and spent three weeks in excursions in the townships of Hungerford, Elzevir, Madoc, and Marmora; and now, after having submitted to Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, the various specimens of rocks and earthy matter collected by me in the different localities visited, I have the honour to lay before you the facts ascertained with regard to the Richardson mine, and other discoveries of gold in that region.

"In order to give you an idea of the difficulties attending my examination, I shall mention certain details of which I should not otherwise have spoken. Thus, when I first went to the mine, on the 22nd December, those of the proprietors then present would not allow me to go down into it, alleging as a reason, the absence of Mr. Richardson. Through the new purchasers of the mine, however, some days later, I was permitted to descend, but the number of persons at the same time in the pit, the darkness, and moreover the irregularity of the working, were all unfavourable to my examination. The excavation at the Richardson mine, on the eighteenth lot of the fifth concession of Madoc, is round in form, six or seven feet in diameter, and about eighteen feet deep; the rock in which it is sunk appears to be a chloritic gneiss, more or less mixed with a crystalline ferruginous bitter-spar, with which crystalline quartz and orthoclase feldspar are also apparent, forming what seems to be a veinstone. The excavation appears to have terminated in a steatitic rock. In the western side of the excavation is seen the gold-bearing crevice, which appears to be an earthy decomposed vein, irregular and twisted, with two expansions or pockets in its course, the one about four feet below the surface of the ground, the other beginning at the bottom of the pit, and extending downwards in the steatite. From the decomposition of the veinstone, there remains now little more than an earthy reddish oxyd of iron, associated with a black carbonaceous matter, in both of which, but especially in the latter, the gold is imbedded. Specimens of a veinstone of ferruginous bitter-spar, with crystalline hornblende, rich in gold, were shown me, and others of steatite penetrated by gold, but I saw none of these in place, nor was I permitted to make, or cause to be made, the requisite examinations.

"One of the new purchasers of the mine, who undertook to show it to me, lying upon his back at the bottom of the pit, and introducing part of his body into the crevice, was able by stretching out his arm, to extract with difficulty, three small pinches of the black matter, which he gave me. This, weighing 282 grains, yielded me nineteen grains of gold, worth 76 cents. I was also permitted to gather from the bottom of the pit about two pounds of earthy material, mixed with debris of the rocks. Of this matter, which showed none of the black carbonaceous substance, and traces only of the earthy oxyd of iron, one and a half-pounds gave me, by pulverising and washing, twenty-four grains weight of gold, worth 96 cents. Having taken care to examine the little fragments of rock, before pulverising, I found among them several morsels of bitter-spar, associated with hornblende, and rich in visible gold. I moreover caused to be broken from the gneissic rock of the excavation, about a dozen pounds, taken from three different places. One of these, weighing about twenty-five ounces, and supposed to have been taken from near the crevice, gave me one grain weight of gold by a mechanical assay, but the remaining eight pounds did not yield a trace. The most striking peculiarity in this deposit is the association with the earthy oxyd of iron, of a carbonaceous matter, in both of which the gold is disseminated. For the rest, the occurrence of gold in earthy oxyd of iron is a fact frequently observed in South America, and elsewhere, as I have myself observed, and as described by Burat, who refers these oxyds to the decomposition of pyrites, from which they are, no doubt, often derived. In the present case, however, the oxyd would seem to come from the decomposition of the ferruginous spar, as in the case signalised by Dr. Hunt in his report of last year on the gold-bearing veins of the Chaudiere. To show the richness of the Richardson mine, it is sufficient to say that the ochreous and carbonaceous matters extracted from the crevice have yielded from fifteen to twenty dollars of gold to the pound. Sixty pounds or more of this material were carried to the United States by the first purchasers of the mine, and I met numbers of persons in the county of Hastings, having more or less of the gold from this mine in their possession, so that the quantity already abstracted must be considerable.

"The gold from the mine, in its native state, is not at all like the alluvial gold of Lower Canada, but is dull reddish in colour, and in thin scales or plates, sometimes dendritic, or more often in fine dust. The abundance of the precious metal would be sufficient to forbid any suspicion of an artificial enriching of the mine; and the peculiar character of the gold, as well as its unusual associations, are so many more proofs to my mind, of the genuineness of the discovery. Nevertheless, I should have been glad to support my conviction by still further facts, and I therefore earnestly begged to be allowed to make, at the cost of the Geological Survey, and in the presence of the proprietors of the mine, some further trials, which might have easily been made, but I was refused. I was finally informed at Belleville, on the 30th December, that Mr. Richardson and his friends had at last consented, and I at once returned to Madoc, but only to be disappointed, for I learned on my arrival there, that the proprietors had already again changed their minds, and had filled up the pit with logs of wood and stones, so that, as they said, no one should go down into the mine until they had been paid for it.

"It appears evident that Mr. Richardson and his associates, guided probably by the counsels of persons of more experience than themselves, entertain doubts as to the continued richness of the crevice, a question which must rest in doubt until further explorations shall have been made. Burat remarks, with regard to veins, that they are subject to a great many accidents and variations of form; they swell out, contract, and are sometimes entirely cut off, for a time. It often happens, moreover, that veins, earthy or decayed in parts, are found in other portions of their course, less decomposed, or altogether unaltered. These considerations, appear sufficient to show the uncertainty which exists as the continuity in depth of the vein is in question.

"I have also visited, in accordance with your instructions, various lots in the townships of Hungerford, Elzevir, Madoc, and Marmora, where the presence of gold had been mentioned in the Belleville journals. With but few exceptions, the examinations which had been made had been very superficial and slight. On the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc, and the seventeenth of the tenth of Marmora, the matters which had been examined for gold consist of a fine somewhat reddish silicious sand. Those from the tenth lot of the ninth concession of Hungerford, and the sixteenth of the seventh of Madoc, are of a coarser silicious sand, with a reddish ochreous admixture; while fragments of micaslate and of gneiss are mingled with the silicious earthy soil which I collected on the fifth lot of the second concession of Elzevir, the fifteenth of the fourth, the sixteenth of the sixth, and the seventh of the fifth of Madoc.

"I found traces of gold—

"1. In the ochreous matters adjoining quartz in the fifteenth lot of the second concession of Elzevir, where I remarked in an excavation ten feet by five, and four feet deep, a band of quartz, whose outcrop is also visible about one hundred feet to the east, its course being east and west. The Hon. Billa Flint showed me a little button of gold, which he had obtained by amalgamation from a small portion of ochreous matter from the same excavation. He also, during my stay in the county, found traces of gold in several other localities in Elzevir.

"2nd. In an ochreous quartz, which occurs imbedded in blueish and reddish white limestones, on the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc Two contiguous excavations have here been made, one four feet square, and four feet deep, the other eight by ten, and fifteen feet deep.

"3rd. In an ochreous matter, and also in a cavernous quartz, holding orthoclase feldspar, both from an excavation about eight feet by ten, and fourteen feet deep, on the shore of Mud Lake, on lot sixteen of the sixth concession of Madoc.

"4th. In a ferruginous earth, specimens of white quartz, and black tourmaline, from a depth of two or three feet, on the fifteenth lot of the fourth concession of Madoc.

During my stay in the county of Hastings, numerous specimens, rich in visible gold, were shewn to me as having come from different localities more or less remote from the Richardson mine. A person gave me two portions of rock coarsely pulverised, which he assured me he had collected on the nineteenth lot of the fifth and the eighteenth lot of the seventh concession of Madoc. The first of these gave me, by a mechanical assay, for 1310 grains of rock, not less than 509 grains of gold, and the second from 385 grains of rock, 89 grains of gold. In conclusion, I have only to repeat, what I had the honour to inform you by my letter from Belleville, that the discovery of a deposit of gold of extraordinary richness, on the eighteenth lot of the fifth concession of Madoc, was, in my opinion, an established fact, and one that could hardly be exceptional in the region,—that this discovery, as well as that of the presence of distinct traces of gold, both in quartz and in the ochreous matter extracted from shallow excavations, made in several localities in the county of Hastings, was sufficient to give a favourable character to the region and finally, that I anticipated successful results from the explorations which will probably be made next spring on a large scale, in that region.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, A. MICHEL.

"Montreal, January 20, 1867."

So far as new discoveries of gold are concerned, the past has been a quiet week. On Tuesday morning, however, we were shown by Mr. N. Strong, of Port Hope, a few small specimens of gold which had just been washed out—by some gentlemen who were then engaged in "panning" some more of the same material—from earth taken from near the surface of his late purchase, the "Barry" mine in Elzevir.

There has been a greater rush of visitors than ever this week to the Madoc Mines, and the amount of travel is already so great as to render it necessary to put on extra lines of regular stages from Belleville.

A village, called "Eldorado" has been laid out by Mr. Moore on his farm in the immediate vicinity of the Richardson mine, and a number of the lots have already been purchased.

A Belleville company has finally bought the claim of Messrs Carr and Johnson to the Richardson Mine—and with two sets of rival claimants, the law will have to decide between them before mining operations can be resumed there.

RUMOURED STOPPAGE OF THE SALE OF CROWN LANDS.—A special telegram to the *Leader*, dated Ottawa, the 19th inst., says:—

"It is rumoured that the Crown Lands [Department or Commissioner] will stop the sale of lands contiguous to Madoc until certain arrangements shall be made relative to Crown timber lands."

We wonder whether this means that no more sales on "special terms" will be permitted, or that a very special one, already effected, is to be annulled?

The Iron Mines of Madoc.

On Wednesday last, Mr T. C. Wallbridge, M.P.P., commenced opening the Kane Ore bed, and a gang of men are at present at work upon it. It is his intention we understand to raise a few tons of the Ore for shipment to Glasgow, Scotland, where parties interested in the manufacture of Iron and Steel by a new process are desirous of testing the Madoc Ore. It will be recollected that about 18 months ago, Mr. Wallbridge sent several tons of the same ore to Three Rivers, and that the experiment proved most satisfactory. These continued efforts to bring the minerals of this county under the notice of capitalists must certainly tend to their further and rapid development.

MARRIED.

SNIDER—GILBERT.—In Belleville, on the 17th instant, H. Snider, elder son of A. Snider, Belleville, to Sarah L. Gilbert, eldest daughter of John A. M. Gilbert, Sidney.

Methodist Episcopal Soiree.

Although Madoc, in proportion to its evident population, has probably more churches than any other village in Canada, and has consequently to provide for more than an average number of annual tea-meetings, they always appear to be decidedly popular "institutions". The Soiree in the M. E. Church, on Friday evening last, was no exception to the general rule—the attendance being so numerous as to fill every seat, and the audience appearing to be well pleased with the evening's entertainment. The chair was taken by E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., who, after a few remarks introduced the Rev. Joseph Wild, of Belleville, who proceeded to deliver a lecture "On Names." The reverend gentleman presented his subject in a manner which fully sustained the reputation he has gained wherever he has addressed the public, of being one of the most talented and deservedly popular speakers in Canada.—Brief addresses were also delivered by the Rev Messrs Morrow, of Madoc, S. A. Thomson and A Campbell, of Stirling, and G. Thomson, of Madoc. The exercises of the evening were agreeably interspersed with frequent pieces of vocal and instrumental music by the choir.—The proceeds, including the sum obtained at the children's tea-meeting on Saturday, amounted to something over $80.

Church of England Tea-Meeting & Concert.

The Tea-meeting and Concert in aid of the Building fund of St John's Church came off, as announced, on Tuesday evening last.—As a room large enough to hold the number expected could not be obtained in the village, it was found necessary to hold the meeting in the building, which when finished is to be a church, but which is yet unconsecrated and in which no service has as yet been celebrated.—The room was at an early hour crowded to excess, and after full justice had been done to the good things provided for the occasion, the audience were presented with a musical and literary treat, combining amusement and edification. The Rev C Fox, of St Thom's church, Belleville, read a selection from Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," which though somewhat lengthy, was rendered with taste and feeling. The "Ladder of Fame" was also read by the Rev S Jones, of Christ Church, Belleville, with good effect.—Several Amateur musicians from the same town graced the occasion by their presence, and contributed in no slight degree to the success of the entertainment. Nor must we neglect to mention that there was a display of talent from our own village, the selection of music being made with care and executed so as to give general satisfaction.—The Rev G Grout, of Stirling, and the Rev W Bond, of Roslyn, were also present, but declined speaking, on account of the length of the programme. At the close of the proceedings, the incumbent, the Rev K L Jones, in a brief speech thanked the audience for their attendance, as also those who assisted in the entertainment. The amount realized was upwards of $153. At the Children's Tea-Meeting on the following day an additional $12 was taken, making a total of $162.

KILLED BY THE FALL OF A TREE.—William Gleason, while engaged in chopping on his farm lot 2 in the 3rd concession, Madoc, was instantaneously killed, about 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. A tree which he had just felled, in falling caught upon a high stump, and glancing off, in the rebound struck the unfortunate man, who was standing some feet off. He was instantly killed, his neck and shoulder being broken by the force of the blow. The deceased, who was about 27 years of age, leaves, we are sorry to say, a widow and three or four young children, totally unprovided for.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Thursday, by Coroner Bull, at Luke's Hotel, Huntingdon, on the body of a man named Moss, who was found a day or two before, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The deceased was discovered by a little boy, lying on the sod, in a field a short distance from Luke's, on the road to Stirling. He was employed occasionally on odd jobs about the hotel, and had been missing for some days, but his absence caused no remark, as he was in the habit of going off for several days at a time. When found, he was lying on his face, with his hands tightly clutching his waistcoat, and with the razor with which he committed the fatal deed, close by his side. He was about forty years of age

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Building Lots, and Dwelling FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House at present occupied by Mr William Caldwell, together with the Building Lots adjoining, will be sold, SEPARATELY, at moderate prices and easy terms of payment. Apply to the subscriber,

JAMES DEANS.

Or to CHARLES GREAM, Esq, Agent for the Russell Estate, and General Land Broker.

Madoc, Feb. 22, 1867.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

E. E. GILBERT,

Canada Engine Works, Montreal,

IS MANUFACTURING (for the Chaudiere dist rict) and will keep in Stock, the most approved GOLD-CRUSHING and SEPARATING Machinery—

STAMP MILLS, SCREENS, &c——Latest Improved AMALGAMATING PANS with steam bottoms, &c.

Any parties having Ledges showing a reasonably good assay will be treated with on favourable terms.

The necessary plans and information furnished with Mills.

738 St Joseph Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a NOTE for SIX DOLLARS given by the undersigned to Dr. McQUILLAN, on the 5th of October, 1866 as no Value has been received.

Huntingdon, Feb. 20, 1867. GEORGE McGINESS.

LUMBER.

SEASONED LUMBER, suitable for any market, may be had at the YORK RIVER MILLS, FARADAY.—No change in price. Apply to

J. CLEAK.

For Sale at C. G. Wilson's.

GOLD REGIONS OF MADOC.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF MADOC and surrounding TWSHIPS. By HENRY WHITE, F.G.S. Author of "Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of Canada West."

This Map has been prepared with great care, and is mainly compiled from the Geological and other authentic reports in the possession of the Government. On it, in colours, and extensive explanatory notes, the formations and outcroppings of the diversified rocky structures of that region are fully shown, as well as the different lots and localities in which Gold, and other valuable mineral deposits, have up to the present time been found.

Every Speculator, Explorer, and Landed Proprietor in this section, should secure a copy at once.

PRICE, in Pocket case, 75 cents.

MURDOCH & REID,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Team and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

AMBROTYPES & PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having fitted up Rooms are now prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS in all the various Styles of the Art; and feeling assured that they can give perfect satisfaction, they solicit the kind and liberal patronage of the public.

ROBINSON & WEISS.

Opposite C. G. Wilson's Drug Store, Durham Street, MADOC.

SCHOOL TEACHER.

WANTED, a SCHOOL TEACHER, (Male or Female,) with a Second or Third Class Certificate, who has taught school before, in School Section No. 14, HUNTINGDON.

JOHN McKINNON,
JOHN COLLINS, } Trustees.
SAMUEL CHAMBERS,

Huntingdon, Feb. 2, 1867.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY FOR SALE !!

CONSISTING of the following MINERAL LANDS, HOTELS, STORES AND DWELLINGS:—

IN THE VILLAGE OF MADOC.

Lot No. 2, West side of Durham street, Stores and Dwellings.
No. 3, do do do occupied as an Hotel by Lyman Moon.
No. 3, East side of Durham street, Store and dwelling.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC.

One Acre of Land, being part of No 11, in the 7th Con., with a good House, occupied as Grocery and dwelling.
One Hundred Acres, being the West half of 13, 8th Concession.
Lot No. 32, 8th Con., One hundred and thirty-three Acres.

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF TUDOR LAKE WOLLASTON, HUNTINGDON AND ELZEVIR.

Lot No 18, Hastings Road, (Village of Millbridge) consisting of Fifty Acres, upon which is situated the Hotel occupied by R. Vankleeck.
Also, 23 and 24, close by Millbridge, opposite Capt. Norman's store, One Hundred Acres, partly cleared.
No. 15, in the 10th Con. of Tudor, One Hundred Acres.
One Acre of Land and a good House, at Beaver Creek, H R.
Lot 84 (Peck Grant) Hastings Road. Also, Lots 63 and 64, (Free Grants) Hastings Road.
Also, Lot 81 in the Township of LAKE.
No. 4 in the 9th Concession of WOLLASTON.
A so part of 2 in the 12th Con. of HUNTINGDON, 50 Acres.
Also, Lot 15 in the Village of Queensborough, Elzevir.

☞ I am also Agent for the East Half of No. 10, and for No. 11 in the 2nd Concession of Madoc—200 Acres.

Madoc, Jan. 28, 1867. EDWARD FRANKLIN.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC, C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.

The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Waggons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest not ce. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

AFTER.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver sans when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest, the lull of waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells:
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings, from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meed;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Letters from England by a late mail indicate that four regiments will be recalled from Canada as soon as navigation opens. The 7th Fusilleers, the 25th, and 30th regiments, are mentioned as likely to go.

John Redpath & Son of Montreal have decided to commence the manufacture of sugar from beet, and have contracted with various farmers for two millions pounds of beet, to be delivered next autumn, at the rate of $4 per ton.

The Minerve says it is nearly certain that all preparations are made for beginning the work of fortifying Montreal in May or June; and that the plans for Longueil, St. Hubert, St. Lambert, and Laprairie, have been in preparation for two years, but were only finished last autumn.

The list of Canadian post-offices for the year 1867 has just been published. On the 1st of January, there were 2,295 post-offices in operation: an increase of 63 over last year.

The provincial gunboats, Rescue and Prince Alfred are to be placed immediately in a state of repair and efficiency for service on the lakes on the opening of navigation.

Applications have already been made for commissions in the Canadian navy.

It is stated that the government of Newfoundland intend sending a commissioner to Paris to represent the colony, and reply to any enquiries respecting the resources and present condition of the country.

The Quebec Chronicle urges the necessity of serving out to the Quebec volunteers the Peabody breech-loaders, so as to accustom the men to the use of such arms. It is stated that there are at present 30,000 knapsacks in store here, and also the whole of the Peabody breech-loaders lately contracted for.

The Guelph Mercury says:—The collector of inland revenue for Guelph seized some two or three sleigh loads of whiskey last week, at Aberfoyle, while on its way to Hamilton. We understand it came from Fergus and Elora, and had been shipped without the owners having procured the necessary permits. Hence the seizure. We have not learned whether the matter has yet been adjusted. Our distillers will have to be more careful in future in attending to the regulations of the excise department.

The following "complimentary" notice was given by the Kingston News last week:—It is now some time since the band of the 14th Battalion Volunteer Rifles has given any public sign of its being above ground. Last night, however, about half a dozen of their best players assembled at the corner of King and Princess streets, and gave the people of that locality a touch of their quality, and several rich samples of their "progress and deficiency." The playing was remarkable, if not euphonious, and hard to match out of Rockwood. It is high time that these street noises were put a stop to by those who have it in their power to do away with the nuisance.

The *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars of the arrest of the murderer who was lately being sought after along the Hastings Road:—"In the month of December last a most brutal murder was committed in Franconia, New Hampshire. A poor old man named George Maxwell was found lying dead in his kitchen, the head almost severed from the body, and the axe with which the murder was committed buried deep in the skull of the victim. Immediate pursuit was made after a gold miner named Samuel Mills, who evaded arrest by stealing the murdered man's horse and buggy, with which he fled to a place named Gorham, about 40 miles distant, and then fled into the interior. The local authorities having failed in their efforts, secured the services of Mr. Detective Sargent, from Boston, and that intrepid officer at once started in pursuit. He tracked Mills through New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Maine, and by the Grand Trunk to Montreal, thence to Kingston, and there for the first time lost trace of the murderer. But hearing that a man answering the description had procured a passage to Belleville, Mr. Sargent at once left for this town, put himself in communication with Capt. James, and both officers proceeded to Madoc and from there to the Gold Mines. They searched every suspected house, but were baffled in their object. The Detective then left Belleville for Racine, in Wisconsin, intending to follow the scent as far as the mines on Lake Superior; but Capt. James received a telegram that the murderer Mills had been captured at Galena, in Illinois. Mr. Sargent is the officer that captured the Bodenham Bank robbers, and we are glad that his long and arduous search after a fiend in human form has resulted in success."

Bank of Upper Canada.—A correspondent of the Globe says: "It is not generally known to the unfortunate holders of Upper Canada Bank bills, that by taking them to the bank they can get a receipt for them, bearing interest at six per cent. on their full faced value, signed by the assignees of the bank and equally valid as the bills are. The document is made transferable, and will be taken in payment of debts due to the bank, and so will be saleable at any time. This is worth remembering."

The Fall of Table Rock.—The St. Catharines Journal of Wednesday evening gives some further particulars of the fall of Table Rock. It will be remembered that some years since a very large section of this rock, which had been hanging in a very threatening position for some time, broke off with a loud noise, and tumbled down the precipice into the bosom of the Niagara, and that only a few years since another large slice of this once famous rock went the way of all rocks about the Falls. It is probable that the heavy snow storms and sudden and violent "thaws" of the past month or six weeks had loosened the balance of the rock, and thus caused its disappearance. The loss of this favourite resort for tourists and visitors to the Falls will be severely felt, at least on this side of the river, as very many were induced to visit the "north shore" just for the purpose of seeing it. Col. Peacock, who commanded the wing of our army during the Fenian raid in June last, and who moved his column just fast enough to miss "the boys in green," was on the Table Rock only a few minutes before the last of it fell.

"Joe" Howe.—The Halifax Recorder states that the Hon. Joseph Howe has been requested by the British government to state formally his objections to the confederation project, with the promise that they would receive the most earnest consideration of Her Majesty's advisers. It is also reported that Mr. Howe has got "what he wanted," *i. e.* an appointment from the imperial government to compensate him for the loss of the fishery commissionership under the treaty. This latter report has yet to be confirmed.

Model of a French-Canadian Village.—The college of St. Anne, at the request of J. C. Taché, deputy Minister of Agriculture, has prepared, in relief, an accurate plan of the village, with the church and college, to be sent to the Paris Exposition. This is a good idea. Perhaps Upper Canada would get up for the same exposition a back-woods village, with the stumps in the streets and gardens, and the inevitable store, mill, blacksmith's shop, and school-house.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Yellow Race.—As we are led to expect the arrival of a large number of Chinese in Madoc in a comparatively short time, the following sketch of their habits, given by Hepworth Dixon, editor of the London Athenæum, in his "New America," may be found interesting:—

"The Yellow Man, generally a Chinese, often a Malay, sometimes a Dyak, has been drawn into the Pacific States from Asia, and from the Eastern Archipelago, by the hot demand for labour; any kind of which comes to him as a boon. From digging in the mine to cooking an omelette and ironing a shirt, he is equal to everything by which dollars can be gained. Of these yellow people there are now sixty thousand in California, Utah, and Montana; they come and go; but many more of them come than go. As yet these harmless crowds are weak and useful. Hop Chang keeps a laundry; Chi Hi goes out as cook; Cum Thing is a maid-of-all-work. They are in no man's way, and they labour for a crust of bread; carrying the hod when Mike has run away to the diggings, and scrubbing the floor when Biddy has made some wretch the happiest of his sex. Supple and patient, these yellow men, though far from strong, are eager for any kind of work; but they prefer the employments of women to those of men; delighting in an engagement to wash clothes, to nurse babies, and to wait on guests. They make very good butlers and chamber-maids. Loo Sing, a jolly old girl in pigtail, washes your shirts, starching and ironing them very neatly, except that you cannot persuade him to refrain from spitting on your cuffs and fronts. To drops of water; and the habits of his life prevent him, even though you catch him by the pig-tail, and rub his tiny bit of nose on the burning iron, from seeing that it is not the same to you. To-day, those yellow men are sixty thousand weak; in a few years they may be six hundred thousand strong. They will ask for votes. They will hold the balance of parties. In some districts they will make a majority; selecting the judges, forming the juries, interpreting the laws. Those yellow men are Buddhists, professing polygamy, practising infanticide. Next year is not more sure to come in its own season than a great society of Asiatics to dwell on the Pacific slopes. A Buddhist church, fronting the Buddhist churches in China and Ceylon, will rise in California, Oregon, and Nevada. More than all, a war of labour will commence between the races which feed on beef and the races which thrive on rice, one of those wars in which the victory is not necessarily with the strong. White man, black man, red man, yellow man, each has a custom of his own to follow, a genius of his own to prove, a conscience of his own to respect; custom which is not of kin, genius which is largely different, and conscience which is fiercely hostile."

VARIETIES.

When is a hen most likely to hatch?—When she is in earnest (her nest).

Briggs has a faculty for getting things cheap. The other day he had a beautiful set of teeth inserted for nothing. He kicked a dog.

"When was Rome built?" inquired a school inspector. "In the night, sir," was the ready reply. "In the night!" said he. "How do you make that out?"—"Why, sir, you know Rome wasn't built in a day."

Fenelon, who had often teased Richelieu (and ineffectually it would seem) for subscriptions to charitable undertakings, was one day telling him that he had just seen his picture. "And did you ask it for a subscription?" said Richelieu, sneeringly. "No, I saw there was no chance," replied the other; "it was so like you."

A religious body having resolved to build a new church the pastor went about begging very zealously, accepting not only the widow's, but the child's mite. In the Sunday school one Sunday, while instructing them, he compared himself to a shepherd, and then inquired what the latter did with his flock. One bright-eyed little fellow promptly replied, "he shears them!"

The Custom-house officers of Belgium lately seized a man, horse and cart, engaged in an ingenious method of smuggling. On a small horse a larger skin had been skilfully adapted, and the interval stuffed with tobacco.

A cat recently got into the large cylinder of the Hoe press of the North British Mail newspaper. The unfortunate puss remained quiet for about 200 revolutions, when, as the speed increased, she sprang from the cylinder, and falling upon the "forms," was "distributed" over them so completely, that it took some time to clear her mangled remains from the types.

A very singular accident occurred recently in Sir Tatton Sykes's park, at Sledmere, on the Yorkshire Wolds, England. The large pond was frozen over, and snow was upon the ice. One beast got upon the ice and was immersed. The bellowing of the drowning beast attracted others to the spot, and they one by one followed to the place and were gradually immersed by the breaking of the ice, and ten were drowned.

Ice in London.—On the night of the 22nd of January, the streets of London witnessed what is best described as a phenomenon from its very unusual occurrence. This was a fall of rain which froze immediately on reaching the ground. The whole surface of the streets and pavement, every object on which the rain had fallen was coated with a sheet of ice of uniform thickness, which glistened like a film of glass or varnish. In a few minutes the streets were rendered impassable. It was painful to see the omnibuses and cab-horses stumbling in all directions on a sheet of ice as hard and smooth as a slide, and much more treacherous, from its uneven surface. Innumerable accidents happened. At midnight the streets were full of skaters. One gentleman skated from Onslow Square to St. James's Square without once removing his skates.

LOAN

T. C. Wallbridge Esq
M.P.P.
Belleville

Madoc Meeting

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 241. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the *Government Geological Surveys*, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY,

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of *MADOC, MARMORA*, and *ELZEVIR*.

MAPS, comprising a full Geological and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot furnished parties buying.

☞ *TITLES PERFECT*, CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

MADOC, July, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
Of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by a large number of influential Electors of this Riding to become a Candidate for Parliament, and having received the nomination of a Convention held at Madoc on the 18th instant, composed of Delegates from the Municipalities within the Riding, to represent the North Riding of the County of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I take this opportunity of announcing myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

Confederation of the most important of the British North American Provinces having been established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, it now becomes the bounden duty of every loyal and patriotic Canadian to give effect to the Constitution conferred upon the new Dominion.

As the Coalition Government of 1864 was established for a good and noble purpose, by the leading men of both political parties, and as the present Government has been formed with the intention of carrying out the principles of the late Government in regard to establishing the "Dominion of Canada" upon a firm and sound basis, I shall, if elected, give the new Ministry a fair and generous support so long as I consider their measures beneficial to the best interests of the country.

I shall also, if elected, be most happy to support measures that will be beneficial to the Agriculturist, the Manufacturer, and the Miner, and to retain our connection with the British Empire.

I believe the Crown Lands Department should be conducted in such a manner that great encouragement should be given to immigrants arriving among us. Free grants of land to actual settlers, and assistance in making the main lines of roads to the newly settled parts of the back country, would, in a few years, have a much better effect upon the wealth, population, and prosperity of the great Province of Ontario, than by a continuation of the system of attempting to derive a revenue from sales of such lands, thereby driving emigration from our shores to the United States.

As there is a large amount of government machinery to be kept in motion in the new Dominion, in proportion to our population, I shall at all times be opposed to extravagant expenditure, bribery, or corruption, and exert my influence, so far as my humble abilities will allow, towards the exercise of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the public service.

My residence and interests being within the Riding I wish to represent, may be a guarantee that I shall be true to your interests, and I shall, when not in Parliament, be constantly among you, ready and willing at all times to hear suggestions, and to lay before the Government such measures as may be for the best interests of this constituency.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
G. H. BOULTER.

STIRLING, July 22nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL SELL AT COST, from AUGUST 1st Inst. to SEPTEMBER 1st. Prox..

Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, Straw Goods, Dress Muslins, Prints, and Summer Clothing.

Now is the Time to Get BARGAINS,
For ONE MONTH ONLY!!

Madoc, August 1, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.
CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.
Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Rear of HAYWORTH'S CABINET SHOP,) MADOC,

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Madoc, June 10, 1867.

News from Europe.
By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 25.—By the orders of the British War office a trial of the American fifteen-inch Rodman gun was held to-day in presence of a number of naval and military officers and experts. It was proved by the tests to which the gun was submitted, that no iron or shell armour yet invented is capable of resisting the shot.

July 26.—There is much caution shown by capitalists and business men here, the feeling having become general that war between France and Prussia is imminent. A private despatch from Berlin, received this evening, makes mention of the general opinion there that war is certain, and adds that Prussia is actively urging forward her preparations for such an event.

July 27.—Despatches have been received from Munich, stating that ex-King Otho, of Greece, is dead.

DUBLIN, July 25.—While the police were conducting a squad of Fenians through the principal streets of Tralee, the bystanders loudly cheered the prisoners, and the numbers increasing to a mob, finally assailed the escort with stones. No determined attempt, however, was made to rescue the prisoners, and they were safely deposited in the town jail.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.—The little raft Nonpareil, from New York, June 4th, has arrived, all well.

FLORENCE, July 26.—Baron Ratazzi, the Prime Minister of Italy, has made an offer to garrison the city of Rome with the national troops, to protect it from the threatened attack of the party of action under Garibaldi and Mazzini.

VIENNA, July 26.—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a note to King William of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish province of North Schleswig to Denmark. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria declines to interfere in the matter at all.

July 27.—The Sultan of Turkey has arrived here and is now the guest of the Emperor.

The Official Journal of this city says that it is the right and interest of the Emperor Napoleon to enforce the treaty of Prague. The same paper also says that the Czar has sent to the King of Prussia a note to the foregoing effect.

BERLIN, July 26.—A couple of conscripts belonging to the Imperial army to-day attempted to escape. They succeeded in reaching an American vessel at Bremerhaven, which was just on the point of setting sail. The Prussian authorities then threatened to open their batteries on the ship if the commander refused to give up the conscripts. After a sharp parley, the men were surrendered.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Moniteur* positively denies the statement that Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia urging him to surrender the Danish districts of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

July 29.—The *Moniteur* this morning declares that the rumours of war which now prevail on the Continent are without foundation. It says that the existing relations of France with all the European powers are eminently peaceful. It denies that the formation of new military camps is contemplated, and says the reserves of cavalry and artillery horses are to be sold to the farmers in the departments.

LONDON, July 22.—The sincerity of the repeated denials put forth in the *Moniteur* of the war reports now current in Europe, is doubted here. The *Times* in its city article of to-day says many are of the opinion that the alarm created by these warlike rumours will have the effect to check trade generally until next spring.

There has been but little rain in England within the past week. The weather is dry and the heat excessive.

Mining Notes from Tudor.

A correspondent, writing from Tudor on the 26th ult., says:—

"The past week has been fruitful of promise, to say the least of it, to those interested in mineral matters. Several assays of specimens from Madoc, Tudor, Limerick and Lake have been made, the result establishing beyond doubt that Gold in certain quantities is very generally present, in that form of quartz rock in which iron pyrites has hitherto been supposed to abound alone. But perhaps more valuable is the now undoubted fact that Silver and Bismuth have been discovered in large quantities in Tudor. The knowledge of the existence of the latter valuable mineral is entirely owing to Dr. Otway, who found it in quantity in the 4th concession, Tudor; and we understand that Mr. Smith, on whose land the metal was first discovered by Dr. Otway, has sold his lot to Messrs. [illegible] dollars. Several specimens rich in silver have been shown us from Limerick, which afford promising indications of large returns to the adventurers.

"Our friend Mr. W. H. Carr, who has had many years' experience in the Australian mines, has, we understand, purchased an interest in lot 82, in the 6th concession of Madoc. He has found a vein of Galena, which promises richly, but the most important feature of this lot is a continuous reef of quartz, traversing the lot diagonally from N.E. to S.W., and pointing for the Cariboo Mine, undoubtedly a continuation of the same reef. Mr. Carr and party, when last heard from, was camped on lot 11 in the 7th concession of Tudor, where he has also found capital indications of the precious metals. Rather a serious accident occurred on Miles's claim (11 in the 6th of Tudor) through drilling out an unexploded charge, by which two men were seriously injured. We much regret the temporary stoppage, as they were working on steadily, and with reasonable prospect of success."

The Canadian mail steamship North American, which went ashore some time since on the south point of the island of Anticosti, was got off safely on Saturday night.

The steamer Algoma, on her return trip from Fort William, Lake Superior, to Collingwood, struck a sunken reef off Sandy island, on the night of the 23rd ult., in a fog. A boat was at once dispatched to Sault St. Marie, 45 miles distant, for assistance; and after a detention of two nights and two days, the passengers were taken off by the U. S. revenue cutter, General Dix. The Algoma was not damaged, and was expected to be got off safely with the aid of a tug.

The Rossin House, Toronto, which was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1862, having been rebuilt, was opened again on Monday, and is now one of the finest hotels in Canada.

Zion Church, Montreal, famous as the scene of the Gavazzi riot, was wholly destroyed by fire at four o'clock on Sunday morning.

A telegram from Buffalo states that on Saturday night a freight train of forty-six cars on the Lake Shore Railroad took fire, about three miles from Brocton. Twenty-four cars and 500 barrels of oil were burned, 400 feet of railroad track completely burned, and even car-wheels were melted and bent in every shape.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING *Of the COUNTY of HASTINGS.*

GENTLEMEN,—Since the last general election for the Province of Canada, at which time I had the honour of receiving an expression of your confidence, changes, in no degree foreshadowed at that time, have taken place in the Constitution of the country, effecting a total revolution in our political organization. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two Canadas have been united, by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, into "One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution [somewhat] similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom."

When the question of these great constitutional changes was before the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, I advocated a Legislative Union of the British American Provinces in preference to the Federative one we now have, as the former would not only have been found a more economical form of government than the actual dual system of General and Local Parliaments, but in my opinion it would have been better both for purposes of defence and for good government; For, had the [illegible] of the several Provinces been merged in a common Union, the inhabitants would have soon come to regard themselves as a united people, and the sectional issues which are already invoked would not have arisen. The imperfections of the present Constitution may, however, be amended by further Imperial legislation on the subject.

The Confederation Act being now the law of the land, it is now the duty of all loyal subjects to accept it, that we may preserve and transmit the British principles of liberty which are incorporated in it, and that at an early date we may extend them throughout the British Possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As our future welfare will depend upon the wisdom with which the new Constitution shall be put in operation, I shall endeavour to secure under it—should I again receive an expression of your confidence—an administration of the government agreeable to the wishes of the people.

For the general course I shall deem it my duty to pursue, I may confidently refer you to my past Parliamentary career: The administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald aimed at giving the country an honest government, with retrenchment in the public expenditure. I supported that administration. When it fell, the party you had condemned at the polls again came into power—I opposed it. A Coalition was next formed, which ignored the Liberal party of Lower Canada. I waited for the policy of this government. When it was announced, it was not satisfactory, and I voted accordingly.

At present I am inclined to regard the actual state of things with favour, and to allow the Government of the day to declare a policy, upon which I shall judge it; reserving a right to object to the *personnel* of the Cabinet.

The extension of our Foreign Trade, the encouragement of Agriculture, of Manufactures and of the Fisheries, and the speedy development of the vast Mineral resources of the Dominion, are subjects which should form prominent features in the policy of the General and Local Administrations.

I shall steadily bear in mind the undeveloped Mineral resources of North Hastings, in which I am so largely interested, and shall use, as heretofore, my best endeavours to bring them into public notice and under the influence of capital, that they may be worked and rendered productive. From this point of view I have to condemn the action of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of vast tracts of territory in the Riding and adjacent Townships, at a nominal value, and without conditions of occupation, instead of devoting them to the construction of Rail and other communication, tending to the development of the Mineral Region.

Private enterprise has likewise been discouraged by the Licensing system, and by absurd regulations governing mineral locations, which, together with the late mal-administration of the Crown Lands has driven many enterprising and experienced miners from our country. In some instances, private rights which have been heretofore recognized, have been lately disregarded in a manner to destroy confidence in that branch of the public service. Public opinion, however, will hereafter be able to reach the management of that Bureau through the Local Parliament, under the jurisdiction of which it has been placed.

It should be the aim of a good government to make the Dominion of Canada a cheap country to live in. This would encourage immigration, manufactures and a home consumption for agricultural products. Such a government, should I again receive your confidence, I shall deem it my duty to support.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,
T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

BELLEVILLE, 22nd July, 1867.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Representation of North Hastings.

For the House of Commons.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq.
MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esq.

For the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

G. H. BOULTER, Esq., M.D., Warden.
STEPHEN REED, Esq.

The canvass in North Hastings is now being vigorously prosecuted by all the candidates for Parliamentary honours. Mr. Wallbridge was nearly all last week in Rawdon, and met with the greatest encouragement. He is confident of success, as his friends continue true, and many of his former opponents are reconciled to his course. Mr. Wallbridge's address to the electors will be found on this page.—Mr. Bowell's friends are equally sanguine, but recognize the necessity for vigorous exertion.—Mr. Reed has received sufficient assurances of support to induce him to come out on local grounds in opposition to the Warden. His address will be found in another column.

THE MEETING IN MADOC.

On Saturday evening last, a number of the electors of this Township assembled in front of the Town-Hall, Mr. T. C. Wallbridge having given public notice of his intention to address them there. After considerable delay, the door not being opened, and the key not being forthcoming, the meeting was organized outside by the appointment of CHARLES GREAM, Esq., as Chairman; and a resolution was carried to adjourn to the front of the Royal Hotel, the electors present declining to enter the hall, the key of which was procured and produced by Mr. Wood just as they were moving off.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE spoke from the balcony of the Royal Hotel for about two hours, and his remarks were consequently too lengthy for us to find space for even a fair outline of the different topics he touched upon.—He commenced by alluding to the great political contest now going on, as the result of the constitutional revolution from which we are just emerging. The Dominion, with its capacity of supporting sixty millions inhabitants, was a heritage worthy of any people; but he wanted no "new" nationality; and he regretted to see it stated in the Confederation Act that we had a constitution similar to that of Great Britain—for it had been the steady policy there to abolish separate Parliaments, whereas we now have a number of petty Parliaments here. He had voted against that, as he wanted one great government closely cemented and united. We should have an agitation arising in less than twelve months to abolish the local legislatures, and there were symptoms of it already. He wished to record his vote against the present system, which invoked the question of State Rights. He did not want to see such a change as had been made without referring it to the vote of the people.—He then referred to the approaching general election, and announced himself a candidate for the House of Commons, stating that he regarded the present Administration with favour, and would give them a fair trial, judging them by their policy, which he should expect to be distinct and unequivocal.—As soon as Mr. Wallbridge quitted general, and began to speak on local topics, a disposition was manifested by some persons present to interrupt. They proved to be comparative strangers and non-electors. The Chairman accordingly requested that none but electors would speak; and the presence of the Police and a hint about the guard-house, soon quieted the noisiest, and put a stop to the incipient disturbance. Mr. Wallbridge remarked that his detractors had said "the Wallbridges had burked the bill in order that they might purchase mineral lands." They had not purchased any; but could either Mr. Wood, or the editor of the *Intelligencer*, who had been making that charge against him for the last eighteen months, say that they had not done so?—He then discussed the Railway question, contending that as he was opposed to taxation, his opponents must be in favour of it; and that the cost of the Railway would be $1,500,000, which, added to the present debt of the County—$300,000—would make a total of $1,800,000, the interest on which, at the present rate, would make the tax on a farm that now paid $40, $240 a year. "The Wallbridges," as by all odds the largest owners of property in the County, would be the most benefited by the construction of a railway; but by such taxation they would be reduced to penury; and that was the light for any man who owned an acre of land to look at it. On that ground he asked the electors to vote for him, and so enable him to consign his detractors to their proper position in society. He was confident that on the day the writ was returned, T. C. Wallbridge would be their Representative in the House of Commons.—He wished to record that he should withhold his confidence from any Administration in which the Hon. A. Campbell held office. Who ever heard a word of blame from the editor of the *Intelligencer* about the sale by the ex-Crown Lands Commissioner of the lands in the Gold Mining Division? Those lands would have given us credit to build a railway. But if any one wished to get an acre of those lands now, he would have to go, instead of to the Gold Inspector, to New Orleans, or Chicago, or even to London to get a title to them. The money for their sale had gone into the funds of the general government, instead of being reserved for the Province of Ontario. He (Mr. W.) applied for lots in Elzevir for a settler—an Irishman with seven sons, and received an answer that they were not for sale. They had, however, been put in the market again—but when was notice given of that?—and had been sold to non-residents. That was one of the first things he should, if elected, bring before the House of Commons. He should take an early opportunity of addressing the electors again. He was not anxious about his return, except to repel the slanders that had been uttered about him, and he claimed a verdict of acquittal from those slanderers their hands.

In reply to a question from Mr. W. M. JONES, whether he would support the present administration, Mr. Wallbridge read a portion of his address, and said he would not sustain a factious opposition now being offered to the government.—He then sat down, and "Three Cheers for Wallbridge" being called for, they were heartily given.

Mr. BOWELL, in response to repeated demands, made a short address, telling the meeting that he did not want them to go away with the impression that all Mr. Wallbridge had said was truth. He denied that he had ever advocated taxation of the community for the railway either by word or editorially; and thought he could show by argument that Mr. Flint's course would have placed them in a better position. In reply to a request from Mr. Wood that he would explain the system of municipal taxation about railways, Mr. Bowell said he thought every man knew that not one dollar for such a purpose could be voted without the consent of the people.—In answer to another question by Mr. Smallfield whether he had any recollection of Mr. Flint's having said that the people should urge upon the Reeves the necessity of subscribing to the railway, and whether that was not equivalent to advocating municipal taxation in aid of it, Mr. Bowell declared that Mr. Flint had never said anything of the kind.—At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Bowell was cheered as loudly as Mr. Wallbridge had been.

Dr. BOULTER being present, was also invited to speak, and with reference to the other candidates said he should leave them to fight their battle out, without interference on his part.—In answer to a

question whether he would take the County Town away from Madoc, Dr. Boulter said he was opposed to a separation at present, as the County owed a large debt; but that whenever the separation took place, he should be in favour of a majority of the people deciding where the County seat should be.

The meeting adjourned after the customary cheers for the Queen and the candidates, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NON-PAYMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—We understand that the Common School Teachers in the Township of Elzevir are unable as yet to obtain their share of the Government Grant, for which they have received their cheques, mailed by the Local Superintendent as long since as the 15th ult. On presenting them to the Township Treasurer on the day advertised—Saturday last—they found he was not at his office, in Bridgewater but six miles distant, cutting hay. He said he had no funds in hand, and would not have, until Mr. Flint returned, but could not say when that would be. The teachers could, however, take the cheques *to the store*, AND TRADE THEM OUT!—Mr Flint, we further learn, was believed to have gone to Montreal, and the School-Teachers are consequently deprived of the use of their own money, until the Honorable gentleman remembers to hand it over to the Township Treasurer. The cheques for the municipal grant, due last January, are not yet paid, there being no funds in the Township Treasury to pay them. We are not aware whose the fault for this state of affairs may be, but it is high time that this annoying delay in the settlement for services rendered should be put an end to.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—The half-yearly examination of School Teachers in the North Riding, was held on Thursday, in the School-house, Madoc. There were 48 female and 30 male candidates for certificates.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The results of various assays made by Mr. Wyckoff during the last few days are such as to confirm the belief that gold will be found in paying quantities, not only throughout the Township of Madoc, but in all the adjoining townships, north, south, east and west of it.—Mr. J. B. Lundy exhibited to us the gold obtained from five pounds of the quartz from his claim on Mr. Mulrane's farm, on lot 1 in the 13th concession of Huntingdon,—the yield being two grains, at which rate the ton would produce $30.—The Hon. Billa Flint has published the results of the assays of the following mines in Elzevir:—The Mountain Mine, (lot 1, 4th con.)—gold, per ton, $22; silver, $1.46—total $23.46. The Axe Factory Mine, (lot 3, 4th con.) gold, per ton, $48; silver, $15—total $63. The Harrison mine, gold, per ton, $20; silver, $14.75.

Mr. Strong, of Port Hope, recently took away about 350 lbs. of quartz taken out promiscuously from the Barry Mine This was cracked in a plaster-mill, and put by Mr. Brogden, a Californian miner, through a hand process of hot water and quicksilver, when it was found to produce $3.78, being equal to about $21 per ton. The gold was not seen in this lot of quartz, but specimens have been taken from the mine in which the precious metal was visible. Half of this mine has been sold for $5,000, cash down, the money being all paid over last Friday.

Messrs. Waller and Ostrom, of Frankford, have obtained a certificate from Mr. Wyckoff that ten pounds of ore from lot No. 11 in the 7th con. of Madoc produced gold at the rate of $24 and silver at $4.43 per ton.

The township of Marmora continues also to attract the attention of gold miners, and samples of quartz have been brought thence, which are expected when assayed to yield well.

Some further mining notes, from Tudor, will be found on the first page.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Victoria Gold Mine.

MORE GOLD.—We were yesterday shown some very pretty specimens of pure gold, brought by Messrs. Miles and Hallandal from the mines last Saturday. The finest was a nugget from the Richardson mine, worth $9.50, broken off a piece of quartz. The next specimens were three ounces washed out of some gravel dug from a depth of sixteen feet by the side of a creek in the bush, and some pretty sized pieces taken from the Carson claim in Tudor. The next was some pieces of quartz from Miles's claim, which, we are informed, was shown to an experienced geologist sent out to examine the mines by the British Government, and declared by him to be rich in silver, and containing some gold.—*Ottawa Times*

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

TO THE ELECTORS
of the North Riding of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

In order to carry into effect the new order of things brought about by the inauguration of the present state of political existence, you will soon be called upon to elect Members to represent you in the first General Parliament of the New Dominion, and also in the first local Parliament of its principal Province.

Personally I am well known to many of you, having lived, I may say, my lifetime in the Riding. My interests, which I have laboured long and patiently to secure, are all here. I have served in the Municipal Council for several years, and held offices of trust, and in every instance have endeavoured to retain the confidence placed in me.

Should I be elected to represent you, I shall go to the new Parliament untrammelled by pledges, promising to support only such Governments, such votes, and such measures, as in my judgment will tend to the general welfare of the people, and give an impulse to this young rising country.

I shall endeavour to meet as many of you in the Riding as time and opportunity will allow, when I shall lay before you more fully my views on the questions likely to arise for future legislation. In the meantime, I would urge upon my friends to prosecute vigorously the canvass, believing that success cannot be achieved without labour and perseverance.

I earnestly solicit the votes and influence of every elector in the Riding, promising, if returned, to legislate for equal rights and privileges to all, irrespective of creed, party, or colour.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Aug. 1, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of $1 in silver, and $8.40 in gold to the ton. The return in the second instance has not yet been ascertained.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

JAMES WHITE.

August 2, 1867.

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that a BY-LAW will be introduced before the CORPORATION of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the next meeting thereof, to be held at MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, on MONDAY, August 12th, 1867, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of Opening a ROAD, as surveyed by F. Abbott, Township Surveyor, commencing on Lot 6, and passing through Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, all in the 7th Concession of the Township of Wollaston.

Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order. WILLIAM HARPER,
Tudor, July 15th, 1867. Township-Clerk.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late C. W. ST. CHARLES will please hand them into the Office of DEANS, GRAY & MCGREGOR: on or before the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, for COLLECTION—and any person OWING to the Estate of the late C. W. St. Charles, will make payment at the same office.

JAS. ST. CHARLES, } Executors to the Estate.
FELIX GRAHAM, }
Madoc, 11th July, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

Mineral Lands
FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING-TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. McGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received numerous solicitations from a large and influential body of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as a Candidate to represent you in the Local Legislative Assembly, for the North Riding of Hastings, I have consented to do so. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall in my Address make known my political views.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
JAMES McLEAN.

Madoc, August 2, 1867.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.
SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, AUGUST the 12th inst., for the dispatch of business.

By order. J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Saturday, Aug. 3rd, 1867.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(*Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,*)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,
Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments [illegible] arranged for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

MISS DRISCOLL,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS TRESPASSING on the WEST Half of Lot TWENTY-FIVE in the FOURTH Concession, and on Lot SEVEN in the SIXTH Concession of MADOC; and on the West Half of TWENTY-FOUR in the THIRD Concession of MARMORA, will be PROSECUTED.

☞ For information respecting the West Half of Twenty-five in the Fourth Concession of Madoc, apply to Rev. W. CAMPBELL, West Half of Twenty-four in the Fourth Concession of Madoc.

AUGUSTUS KEEFER Barrister, &c.,
OTTAWA.

TO RENT.

THE BUILDING known as BRISCO'S TANNERY, opposite Jones's Grist-Mill, in the Village of Madoc.

For Terms, apply at the MERCURY Office.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner
THOMAS THOMPSON.

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

C-27

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The congregation of Knox's church, Montreal, have decided by a majority of two to remove the organ from their church.

On Monday, last week, the President and directors of the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway Company were presented with a complimentary address by the Mayor and corporation of Cobourg. In the evening they were entertained at a public dinner, by the Council and citizens of Cobourg.

The *Globe* says:—Some evil-disposed person the other day plucked up a number of beautiful flowers growing on the grave of the late Ensign McEachren, and mutilated the sodding in a shameful manner. Such conduct is disgraceful.

The world does not move much after all—in China; for we read that the Imperial Government of the Central Flowery Kingdom has lately prohibited the printing of newspapers there with moveable type.

Twenty thousand Americans are estimated to have crossed the Atlantic, from west to east, since February last, and passenger steamers to Europe still go well loaded.

The Sultan has queer baggage. Among his toilet articles is an immense tank of Nile water. His Highness is forbidden to bathe in any less sacred water.

An English paper says that Mr. Herbert, M.P., has completely succeeded in his motion respecting the admission of Irishmen to the Guards. The order against the enlistment of Irishmen and Catholics has been withdrawn.

The *South London Press* says that the lady who gave Mr. Spurgeon £20,000 to erect an orphanage, has since ordered her plate to be sold for the same object; and Mr. Spurgeon asserts that the donor has thereby "set an example to all believers who have surplus and unused gold and silver which ought to be put to better use than lying wrapped up in a box."

The Milwaukians are troubled with a fish mystery. Quantities of the remains of large sturgeon and white-fish, bitten in two as though by a shark, are found every morning on the lake shore. Has the sea serpent reached Lake Michigan?

A distinguished New York divine, pressed to go to Europe, is angry upon his return to find his substitute so much preferred by his parishioners that they propose to retain him [illegible] the "Original Jacob" [illegible] Such action will stop a great deal of bronchitis says an irreverent American paper.

Recently while the Royal household and domestics were at prayers in the private chapel in Windsor Castle, one of the pages, a young man, suddenly rushed from his seat into the aisle, and exclaimed with great energy, "It's all a mystery," or words to a similar effect. He then ran from the chapel, but was secured and it was found that the poor fellow had gone mad. The Queen was not present.

The Prescott *Telegraph* gives the particulars of a shocking catastrophe which recently occurred in the township of Augusta, whereby the wife of an old pensioner named Lavery, and four little children were burned literally to ashes. The log-house in which they lived caught fire from a stove during the night. The father of the family and a son escaped by jumping from the upper story, but the poor woman perished while attempting to rescue her four young children.

Travellers see funny things. A Kingstonian saw in the window of the post-office at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, this summer, among "lost letters," one addressed "Kenneth Mackenzie, Esquire, Toronto, C.W." The postmaster didn't know any such country! The Kingstonian of course enlightened the Swiss official, and received his thanks.

On the 21st of August next an event will occur which has only been twice recorded in the history of celestial phenomena: Jupiter will appear without satellites. Three of them will then be passing across the planet's disc and the other will be immersed in its shadow. The apparent absence of moons will not last more than two hours.

A list of several owners of the more valuable diamonds and precious stones worn in the United States is published. Of these a negro minstrel has a single diamond pin worth $5,000. A "late negro minstrel" had pins and rings valued at $25,000. A favourite dancer has $4,000 invested in diamonds. The wife of a negro minstrel is said to have the enormous amount of $70,000 in jewels. A circus clown has a single diamond valued at $2,000, and a cluster diamond worth $1,000. A "retired" circus performer has $1,000 more than this invested in these vanities.

The people of California are taking strong ground against Chinese immigration to that country. In the new political platform, issued by the Republican party of that State, the following declaration appears: "That the importation of Chinese or any other people of the Mongolian race into the Pacific States or Territories is in every respect injurious and degrading to American labour—by forcing it into unjust and ruinous competition, and an evil that should be restricted by legislation and abated by such legal constitutional means as are in our power."

A London correspondent says: "Writing from where I do, I see the Prince and his attendants anxiously trying and examining the arrangements of a carriage and chair specially designed to give the poor dear little Princess of Wales her first airing, after the painful, dangerous illness. Much has been said about the apparent carelessness of the Prince, without, I think, foundation. He is extremely fond of her, and we may be sure that if he rides, and goes to Paris, and goes about as usual, it is by her most express desire. The unselfish little soul would feel doubly stricken if her illness were to confine him also. Besides, she has all the pleasure and freshness of looking for his return."

Curious Suit about a Diamond Pin.—After the Prince of Wales had been in New York, some gentlemen purchased a painting called New York at Sunrise, and presented it to the Prince, sending it to England by a Mr. George Nicholls. When the latter came back he had a handsome diamond pin, which he said had been presented to him by the Prince, on delivery of the picture. The artist was like Mr. Cartier, with the C.B., in respect to his discontent at this distribution of the honours; but unlike Mr. Cartier, he had too much good breeding even to make any inquiries, which might imply reproach to the princely giver. Thus Mr. Nicholls wore the pin for seven years. At length a Danish gentleman, hearing of the affair, wrote to Colonel Knollys, on his own account, to ascertain the truth, and was informed that the Prince certainly intended the pin for the artist and not for the agent employed to bring the picture. Upon receiving this letter, Mr. Brown applied in a most courteous letter for the delivery of the pin, whose retention he affected to regard as a mistake. As Mr. Nicholls, however, refuses to part with it, an action is to be commenced for its delivery.

We understand it is the intention of the Imperial Government to form the North-West Territory into a Crown Colony. This is a step which is not only desirable but urgently called for, to prevent it from drifting into annexation with the contiguous States. We have always looked upon the question as one of the greatest interest; for this reason: If ever we are to form a great Northern nation out of the Dominion of Canada, we must have the band of cultivable territory and moderate climate which stretches across the continent to the Pacific, with the Pole to our back. Things go fast in these days; and either we must by timely action keep British the North West territory, or it will soon become American. We understand that Mr. J. Nelson, of London, passed through this city yesterday *en route* for the Red River Settlement, to report upon its capabilities for settlement. We believe he will return in October.—*Montreal Gazette.*

"Enormous Patronage."—The organs of the Coalition and of the Combination harp much upon the patronage which the two governments are to control. The other day, in speaking of the death of Judge Harrison, one of them said:—"His death throws into the hands of the Government of Ontario an item of the enormous amount of patronage which Mr. Sandfield McDonald's Government is destined to wield." It so happens that the appointment of County Judges is assigned to the Federal Government, so that the Local Government will not be the richer for this vacancy. But overlooking the ignorance of the organist, let us ask why this constant reference to the enormous "amount of patronage" which the two Governments are to dispense? Is the phrase, so awkwardly dragged into an obituary notice, used in the belief that the people are to be persuaded in that way to vote for the Coalition? How many electors do the organs think, are likely to be over-awed by an exaggerated idea of the offices which Mr Sandfield Macdonald and the other Macdonald have to dispense?—In several respects, this constant attempt to promulgate such exaggerated ideas about the Government patronage is very great folly. In the first place, it leads to the inference that the pursuit of patronage is the great object in life of the Coalitionists. Especially does it give rise to unpleasant reflections as to the motives of the stragglers who leave the Reform party to go over to the Coalition. It is positively cruel in the organs to cast such ugly suspicions on the motives of their new allies.—In the next place, the cry of enormous patronage must tend to confirm the popular belief that the Coalition and the Combination will be reckless and extravagant, and will burthen the country with new and useless officers. It is only by so doing that either the Local or General Government can have any enormous amount of patronage. There are plenty of men and to spare in the public service now to do all the work, both at Ottawa and Toronto, if the Governments were honestly in favour of prudence and economy; and the vacancies arising by death and otherwise are so divided between the two, that neither will have anything enormous from that source. The cry of "enormous patronage" either means nothing, or it means a host of new and needless officers—which is it?—*Globe.*

VARIETIES.

Why is an alarm of fire in the night like a clothes brush? Because it spoils the nap.

What is the key note to good breeding? B natural.

When does a haystack most resemble a Welsh mountain? When it's snow'd on.

A country boy, who had read of sailors heaving up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea sickness that made them do it.

"What brought you to prison, my coloured friend?" "Two constable, sah." "Yes, but I mean had intemperance anything to do with it?" "Yes, sah, dey was bofe of 'em drunk."

A gentleman meeting another in the street who was consumptive, accosted him thus: "Ah! my friend, you walk slowly,"—"Yes," replied the man, "but I'm going fast."

An old fellow, who is always perpetrating bad jokes persists in describing gamesters as birds of par o' dice; and he accounts for the presence of black-legs in a sheepfold by citing the notorious fact, that lambs are always passionately fond of gambolling.

A Scotchman went to a lawyer for advice, and detailed the circumstance of the case. "Have you told me the facts precisely as they occurred?" asked the lawyer. "Oh, ay, sir," replied he; "I tho't it best to tell ye plain truth. Ye can put the less into it yersel."

A man having fallen into a slough, his friend called loudly to another for assistance. The latter, who was busily engaged in cutting a log, and wished to procrastinate inquired, "How deep is the gentleman in?"—"Up to his ankles,' was the answer. "Then there is plenty of time," said the other. "No there's not," rejoined the first, "for he's in head-first."

A clergyman one Sunday, at the close of his sermon, gave notice to the congregation that, in the course of the week, he expected to go on a mission to the heathen. One of his parishioners exclaimed, "Why, my dear sir, you have never told us one word of this before. What shall we do?"—"Oh brother!" said the minister, "I don't expect to go out of town."

There may be as honest a difference between two men as between two thermometers. The difference in both cases may arise from difference in positions.

Truth Always the Best.—Truth has all the advantages of appearance, and many more; and, upon every account, sincerity is true wisdom. As to the affairs of this world, integrity hath many advantages over all the arts of dissimulation and deceit. It is much the plainer and the easier, much the safer and more secure way; it hath less of trouble and difficulty, of entanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard; it is the shortest and nearest way to our end, carrying us thither in a straight line, and will hold out and last, when deceit and cunning, which continually grow weaker and less effectual, will finally fail us.

A Modern Dictionary.—Water: A clear fluid, once used as a drink. Rural felicity: Potatoes and turnips. Dentist: One who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people. My dear: An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel. Policeman: A man employed to sleep in the open air. Bargain: A ludicrous transaction, in which either party thinks he has cheated the other. Wealth: The most respectable quality of men. Bonnet: The female head-dress for the front seat of the opera. Esquire: Everybody, yet nobody; equal to captain. Jury: Twelve prisoners in a box to try one more at the bar. Informer: A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades. Modesty: A beautiful flower that flourishes in secret. Lawyer: A learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself. Money: The god of the nineteenth century.

LOAN TGW

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 385. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS

The Prorogation of Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 12.—This day at four o'clock his Excellency the Governor-General in state proceeded to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament buildings and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled, his Ex[illegible] pleased to command the attendance of [illegible] of Commons, and that House being present his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the third session of the first parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following speech from the throne:—

"*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*—

"I cannot close the present session without acknowledging the attention and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the despatch of public business, and especially to the important objects which I recommended to your consideration. In the measures which you have adopted respecting banks and banking and the issue of the Dominion notes, I trust efficient guarantees will be found for the protection of the financial interests of the community.

"The measure which you have passed for the government of the new province of Manitobah and for the vast adjacent territories and the just and reasonable conditions which you have sanctioned in favour of their inhabitants cannot fail to remove every trace of the misapprehensions which unhappily existed, and to plant in their stead a feeling of confidence in your goodwill and of hope of the numerous and increasing advantages to be derived from joining the Dominion. The military expedition, which it is necessary to send, will gratify and give confidence to all loyal and well disposed persons. Her Majesty's troops go forth on an errand of peace, and will serve as an assurance to the inhabitants of Red River settlement and the numerous Indian tribes that occupy the North-West that they have a place in the regard [illegible] may rely upon the impartial protection of the British sceptre.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*—

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies for the public service, and have observed with satisfaction the precautions you have taken to guard against any possible deficiency in the revenue.

"*Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:*—

"The information which reached my Government from many quarters as to the designs of the parties styled Fenians, armed and openly drilled in various parts of the neighbouring States, rendered it incumbent on me to apply to Parliament to pass an act to suspend the *habeas corpus* act, as well as to call out an armed force for the defence of the frontier. The vigorous steps resorted to and the laudable promptitude with which the active militia responded to the call to arms chilled the hopes of the invaders and averted the menaced outrage, so that I now entertain a sanguine hope that I shall not be placed under the necessity of exercising the power so entrusted to me.

"The provisions made for the taking of the decennial census in 1871 will be so carried out as to ensure, if possible, the taking of a simultaneous census in all Her Majesty's possessions in British North America.

"I sincerely hope that the preparations which have been matured for the protection of the Canadian fisheries will be effective. Every care will be taken to combine the maintenance of the undisputed rights of our fishermen with the regard due to the just claims of the foreigners, and you will, I am persuaded, acknowledge with gratitude the countenance and moral support which Her Majesty's government has announced the intention of affording.

"The general tone of your debates and the uniform expression of prevalent opinion indicate that the people of Canada are sensible of the advantages arising from their existing form of government. I trust their contentment may be of long continuance, and take leave of you for the present with the earnest wish that the determination and efforts of the country to preserve the blessings which it enjoys may be crowned with the protection and distinguished favour of Providence."

THE NORTH-WEST.

The Steamer Chicora stopped at Sault Ste. Marie Canal by the U. S. Authorities.

COLLINGWOOD, *May* 12.—The Chicora arrived here at seven o'clock p. m. (She arrived at [illegible] River on her up trip at 7 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday and discharged the boats and some other goods and the men to man them. She arrived at the Sault St. Marie, Canada side, about twelve noon, crossed to the American side shortly after, and reported to the customs. There appeared to be no intention on the part of the officials to prevent their passage through the canal. Shortly after the customs officer came on board and asked for a manifest of cargo on board, which was furnished him and with which he appeared perfectly satisfied. A short time after that the captain was informed that he could not go through the canal but that he had better wait till Thursday noon, when they expected further orders. On being asked whether they thought he could get through then the answer was not satisfactory. The captain then crossed to the Canada side and discharged the cargo and left for Collingwood at three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday.

The steamer Algoma was at Point Aux Pins waiting orders.

The special correspondent of the Toronto *Telegraph* writing from Sault Ste Marie on the 12th, says that the stoppage of the Chicora makes the Canadians there hang their heads for very shame; and that the "Americans are enjoying the thing most exuberantly, and really, if ever he got it, the British Lion has got a hiding this time." "Those acquainted with the route confidently assert that the 1st of September is the very earliest date at which the troops can be expected to reach Fort Garry."

The Ottawa *Evening Mail*, in an article respecting the stoppage of the Chicora, says:—[illegible] set, and have no [illegible] rumour has not been idle in charging certain members of the Canadian Cabinet with inciting the American Government to this step, to prevent the expedition reaching Red River at all. We made similar statements at the commencement of these Nor'-West troubles, which were looked upon as monstrous, but which time amply verified. We hope in a few days to be in possession of damning proofs of the traitorous proceeding of certain high dignitaries amongst us."

Riel in a Rage.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—News has been received from Fort Garry to April 29th. All is quiet. The Provisional Government is in session. No mail had arrived from the east for five weeks, but the mail was expected next day. The people were in quiet expectation of favourable news from Ottawa. No news of the arrest of the delegates and the excitement had then reached Winnipeg. Four-fifths of the people in Red River hope the troops are on their way from Canada, and are anxiously awaiting the news of the progress of the forces. The community is kept silent through fear of Riel's rashness. Many settlers intend to set out and join the troops when they reach the Lake of the Woods.

A later letter, written from Fort Garry on the 30th, to the commander of Fort Abercrombie, says:—"The mails have just arrived from Canada and the United States, and there is much excitement hereabouts. The Red River steamer was on the point of starting for Georgetown, laden with furs and a large number of passengers, who were preparing to leave the country. Riel immediately ordered the boat to be tied up and passengers prevented from leaving the settlement. Riel is said to be storming furiously at the arrest of his delegates, the reception of the Red River refugees, and other unexpected information.

Capt. Webb, of Brighton, Milner, Hart, Bredford, and William Durie, Toronto, have just arrived at St. Paul from Winnipeg. They start east to-morrow morning.

The Fenians on the Move to the N. W.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The St. Paul *Press* publishes a letter from Duluth which says:—"A large body of armed Fenians had arrived at the latter place *en route* to Red River, to aid Riel. Each man was armed with a breach-loading rifle, pistol and knife. Their first strike will be the capture of Fort Francis on Rainy Lake, which will be garrisoned by a few men, while the main force will harass and dispute the [illegible] of the British troops through rivers, swamps [and mo]untains, from Fort William to Red River. At the proper time they will march down and join Riel's forces. One party has already started overland by the Vermillion road. Another will soon follow, and a third is preparing to go to the same destination, *via* St. Louis and Vermillion river. Another party is reported at Superior river which will march directly west to Red River. The forces at Duluth are said to be commaded by a distinguished Confederate officer who fought with Gen. Banks in his Louisiana canpaign. The men are nearly all exsoldiers, many French-Canadians accompanying them, and they have secured the services of several Indians and half-breed guides and one or two employees of the Hudson Bay company who are perfectly familiar with the country to be operated in. The *Press* does not vouch for the truth of the above intelligence, as everything is quiet at Red River, and Riel is expecting favorable news from Canada.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The report telegraphed yesterday ratative to the concentration of Fenians at Duluth is confirmed by the papers published there. The St. Paul *Press* has news of the mustering of the Fenians in various points of Minnesota and one party is now *en route* to Red River overland. There is now at St. Paul a Fenian force of about 300 awaiting arrangements for transportation and subsistence before commencing the march to Red River. They will probably proceed by the usual mail route, but may possibly go to Fort William to oppose the landing of the Canadian expedition.

[illegible] clusion of the final arrangements for [illegible] [illegible] ing for the con[illegible] Canada.

May 13.—The executive committee [illegible] the invasion of brotherhood has been in session all [illegible] positively asserted that troops and officers have left this city within the past few days for the border.

DULUTH, May 14.—The *Minnesotian* says:—Many of our citizens have noticed an unusually large addition to our Celtic population, and have queried as to its meaning. Stalwart fellows in a country needing laborers, yet they toil not, neither spin, but still are arrayed comfortably, and are not troubled as to means of sustenance. It is noticed that each man of them has a military air, and is the owner of a gun that does not seem peculiarly adapted to sporting purposes. By twos, and fives and tens thay have come upon us, and awakened much interest by their frequent interviews with each other—interviews seemingly without any meaning to the uninitiated.

The mystery is now solved. We have undoubted information that they belong to the Fenian Brotherhood, and that to the number of 250 they will advance to the aid of General Riel, following the line of country recently traversed by Dr Schultz. Some have already left, and soon the rest will follow, when perchance our overcrowded boarding houses and hotels will be able to accommodate the more legitimate hosts wending their ways to our shores.

DETROIT, May 16.—The steamer St. Paul arrived down last evening. She left Duluth last Tuesday. Her officers report that up to the time they left there was nothing to indicate a concentration of Fenians or other forces there, and there was no talk of opposition being made from that quarter to the passage of Canadian troops to Red River country. Everything quiet at the Sault Canal. The Algoma was lying in Canadian waters, outside, having just returned from Fort William, whither she had conveyed her first load of supplies. The Chicora, recently refused permission to pass through the canal, may be expected daily from Collingwood with her second load of provisions, boats, munitions of war, &c. Her first load, up to the time the St. Paul left, which was Friday night, had not been portaged over to the Lake Superior side.

The Paper referred to in the annexed Affidavit of John Rimmington sworn to before me this twentieth day of July 1870.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870.

THE Ontario troops of the Red River Expedition are now fairly on the way to their destination at Fort Garry. Companies 1 and 4 of the 1st Battalion left Toronto at noon on Saturday, the 14th instant, by a special train for Collingwood, where they arrived at six o'clock the same evening, and embarked on the steamer Chicora, which left at nine o'clock, amid tremendous cheering. Companies 2 and 3 followed at seven o'clock on Monday morning, and on reaching Collingwood, embarked on the steamer Waubuno, which sailed at three o'clock in the afternoon for the portage on the Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie. There the troops are encamped, until the transports are ready to convey them to Fort William, where the overland march ... up from the ... It is expect... Royal Canadian Rifles, and that all the still remains Barracks will take their departure on ... (to-day). The men of the 60th Rifles who are to go have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to leave at the same time.

The rumours of Fenian interference with the progress of the Expedition—and of the intention of the warriors "in green" to make an attack on the steamer Algoma, and capture her, as well as destroy the stores landed from her at Fort William, and those discharged from the Chicora at Sault Ste. Marie—have sufficed to keep up a degree of interest in the Expedition, which would speedily be converted into genuine excitement, if the Fenians would only do a small part of what they are continually threatening. The gunboat Rescue, which had only a week before been dismantled of her military stores and equipments, was, however, promptly ordered to have her armament taken on board again, and proceed to Sault Ste. Marie, to watch the movements of these filibusters, instead of only doing transport service. Her shot, shell, rockets, ammunition and a quantity of stores, were forwarded from Kingston on Sunday night, to be taken on board at Goderich, from which place the gunboat sailed on Monday with a number of artillerymen, ready to protect the steamers and stores.—It is impossible to tell what amount of credence to attach to these reports of Fenian movements and designs, for while some of the American papers positively assert that the Fenians are actually on their way to harass the Expedition, the U. S. officers are unable to find any trace of armed men gathering on the frontier. The *Globe's* special correspondent, however, writing from the Sault on the 16th inst., says that it has been definitely decided to abandon the land route from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry, and follow instead the Winnepeg River into the Winnipeg Lake, and then down to Fort Garry—this circuitous route being adopted to avoid the swamps on the direct land route, and to prevent, as far as possible, all chances of collision with the Fenians, though no fears are entertained of the results of a fight, in the improbable event of the Fenians making their way so far across from the border.

The stoppage of the Chicora on her first trip has aroused a demand that the Canadian canals should be closed against the passage of American vessels if the U. S. authorities persisted in their course of petty annoyance.—Contrary to expectation, the Chicora was stopped a second time; but a telegram from Washington of the 18th instant, says that upon the assurance of Minister Thornton that the Expedition to the Red River country was of a friendly character, President Grant has given permission to send supplies through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.—The temporary restriction has put Canada to some little extra trouble and expense, to the delight, no doubt, of the Fenian element in the States; but the exploit will not add any particular lustre to Gen. Grant's administration in the estimation of the rest of the world.

The *Globe's* special correspondent telegraphs from Georgetown, under date of May 10th, that the loyal people, indignant at the concessions to Riel's party, are leaving the settlement in all directions. Governor McTavish and other Hudson Bay officials are also expected to leave on the next trip of the steamer, which Riel, after detaining for a time, had allowed to leave, with a cargo of valuable furs. Riel has less than fifty men under arms, and he and his party seldom venture out of Fort Garry, and then only when accompanied by three or four guards. The general impression is strong that Riel will not fire a gun, but get out of danger. He threatens to harass the troops on their way to the settlement, but even now he dare not go out in that direction for fear of the Indians.

Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD, Senator from Nova Scotia, has been, it is generally understood, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Senator Kenny has been appointed Lieut.-Gov. of Nova Scotia. It is rumoured that the Hon. Joseph Howe will take Hon. Mr. Kenny's place in the Senate, and that Dr Tupper will take Mr Howe's place in the Cabinet.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD is slowly recovering, and continues in a weak state. The Kingston *News* says: It is mentioned that Sir John A. Macdonald, as soon as he recovers will, for the perfect restoration of his health, proceed to Europe intending to be absent for ... George E. Cartier will act in his place as Minister of Justice and chief of the Cabinet.

THE RAILWAY.—Mr. Wood having received a circular from the Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Provisional Directors, to obtain statistics concerning probable traffic of the road,—notified the merchants and business men of the village and vicinity, and requested their assistance in filling up the blanks with particulars on which information was sought. Another meeting was held on Friday night, the 13th instant, when the various replies were handed in, and carefully considered before the schedule was filled up. A meeting will be held at Tamworth, as soon as the Committee have prepared the prospectus to be based on these and similar returns from the principal points on the proposed line.

☞ While not a few persons think that the last Railway project is as dead and done for as its predecessors, and therefore look despondingly on the future of Madoc,—others say the land and the people will still remain, and that if the village does not make rapid progress, it will still keep on at a steady rate, and secure in future as good a share of business as it has done hitherto. And they show their faith, and their intention to remain where they are, by improving their properties. What with new fences in various directions, and the growing taste for planting cut ornamental shade trees, the village does improve in appearance each year.

In the way of new buildings, however, there is not much to record. A large and substantial store house has been put up by Mr. Dale in the rear of his old stand; and this and the new Masonic Hall, comprise the building improvements of the season.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The occasional popping off of a Chinese firecracker in the streets, brings to mind the near approach of the 24th of May, which is the day the Queen's Birthday is celebrated in Canada— whatever may be the date fixed by the London Gazette for its observance: but there are at present no other symptoms of preparations for a demonstration of loyalty or holiday-making on the occasion.—The Volunteers of No. 4 Company are ordered to assemble at the Barracks and fire a feu de joie on the 24th.

P.S.—A subscription for fireworks is being taken up.

INGOT OF GOLD.—Dr. Williams was in the village in the beginning of the week, and exhibited an ingot of very fine and pure gold, weighing two pounds and half an ounce, and worth in round numbers, $500. This is the product of the last cleaning up at the mill on lot 7 in the 9th concession of Marmora, from about 35 tons of rock. The rumour that the foundation of the stamp battery at this mill had given way, is, we learn, incorrect; though work has been temporarily suspended in consequence of the late floods having left a portion of the lower part of the mill in an insecure condition; and also interrupted the carting of the ore from the shaft to the mill. The cost of crushing the rock, with only five stamps ... getting out the gold, by the process employed ... series of experiments, is now reduced ... to $2 50 per ton: and this would be still ... terially diminished by the use of an increased number of stamps.

FIRE.—We learn that during the absence of Dr. Williams and Mr Jenkins, in Madoc on Sunday, and while the men employed at the above mill were attending church, a fire broke out, which had gained such headway before it was discovered that a hundred cords of wood were destroyed, and the building only saved from the flames by great exertions.

☞ The weather during the past week has been warm—at times sultry—and dry; and already we hear wishes expressed for a fall of rain, and fears that this will be a season of drouth.

☞ The extra stage line, leaving Belleville for Madoc in the morning, and Madoc for Belleville in the afternoon, which was commenced in the early days of the gold excitement, and has since been maintained on the road, was discontinued this week,—the regular mail stage being sufficient to accommodate the present passenger traffic.

FENIANS IN ENGLAND.—A cable telegram from London, May 16th, says:—"Considerable excitement was created here yesterday by the arrest of fifty persons who had just arrived from Birmingham by railroad. The prisoners all had revolvers on their persons, and were plentifully supplied with money.—They are supposed to be Fenians. The authorities are taking further measures to prevent ...

THE FAR WEST.—"To the West, to the West, to the land of the free," sings Mr. Charles Mackay, and Mr. Greeley faintly echoes him by telling poor devils who have not $2 50 in the world to take $250, go West, and buy a farm. Thus sing the poets, but prose tells us a different tale, so far, at least, as Kansas is concerned. A letter from Kansas destroys the illusion. There employment is "scarce" and labour cheaper than in the East. At Humboldt there are about a thousand emigrant waggons filled with crying women and children, whose tears reproach at once the folly of their husbands and fathers and the cruelty of those who bade them shake off the dust of the East and advance upon the West like an army with banners—to go where, as in Douglas Jerrold's "Australia," the earth tickled with the hoe will laugh with the harvest. For the last five weeks the region has been cracked and warped by drouth, water can hardly be obtained, and thus to the pains of hunger are added the intolerable pangs of thirst. Emigrants to the West are returning in large bands, thankful only that their lives have not been lost. Kansas is so overcrowded that it is next to impossible for a traveller to find any sort of accommodation; thieves and murderers abound and do a large business. And this is the glorious West, the dream of poet and philanthropist.—*N. Y. World.*

THE EFFECT OF THE LATE CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.—The Kingston *News* says:—The idea that the "national" or retaliatory policy which Canada has adopted towards the United States would tend to facilitate negotiations for a reciprocity treaty, which some of the advocates of the national policy professed to entertain, must by this time be dissipated when it is seen that the first effect of the new duties on American wheat and coal is to induce Congress to practise counter-retaliation by imposing heavier duties on Canadian produce. It has been proposed to increase the ad valorem duty on animals, so as to affect the trade in Canadian cows and horses, already so extensive; and an increase in the import duties on cereals has been determined on. Last Friday the tariff amendment of Mr. Smith, of Vermont, was adopted, which has the effect of raising the American import duties on wheat from twenty to thirty cents a bushel, on rye from fifteen to twenty-five,

and on oats and corn from ten to fifteen cents.—The intention is to affect Canadian trade in a point deemed vital; and the advocates of the higher duties are undisguised as to their motives that they seek in this way to bring about annexation. At any rate it would appear that a war of tariffs has begun, in which International trade must of course suffer. It is a subject for regret that the Canadian Government and Parliament have given occasion for this species of retaliation. Talk of protection to the farmer! If so-called protective duties are to have the effect of closing the door to the best market which the farmer can command, the farmer will have bitterly to regret that politicians took it into their heads to "protect him."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 4 Co., 49th BATTALION,
MADOC, May 18th, 1870.

COMPANY ORDER, No. 1.

IN accordance with Battalion Orders, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of No. 4 Company will assemble at the Barracks on TUESDAY, May 24th, 1870, at the hour of Ten o'Clock A.M., and fire a Feu de Joie in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday.

By Order.

G. D. RAWE,
Captain Commanding.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CARDING AND FULLING.

NOTICE.

HAVING carried on the Carding and Fulling business for the last fifteen years on the CREDIT SYSTEM, I would now say to the Public, that I find the longer I go on in this way, the more careless one class of customers gets about EVER paying. To continue to work for this class would deprive me of doing work in season for those who have always paid me well, and those who promise to pay when the work is done. I shall, therefore, in future give particular attention to the class who PAY.

W. H. FRINGLE.

Madoc, May 20, 1870.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, May 1st, 1870.

Brady Richard
Brown, James (2)
Broad, Wm J
Blake, Capt
Bacon, Jos J
Bacon, Samuel
Best, Jno, jr
Best, Jno, sen
Campbell, James
Elliott, Adam
Gordon, John
Higley, P C
Henery, Geo
Lennox, Isaac
Maynes, Jno
McLacher, Edwd
Munby, Mi s E J
McLeod, Miss M
Nixon, James
Quinlin, Thos
Roseul, Bridget
St. Charles, Simon
Simpson, Wm
Sutherland, Dr
Tuttle, Amos
Tripp, Daniel
Wellman, Jacob
Westfell, Mrs James
Van, Mrs
Vandewaters, Stephen
Yager and Elivier

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The shell retains its natural colour and thickness.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

If the directions are carried out, every package warranted to preserve 30 dozen perfectly an entire year.

One man can pack and send to market $10,000 worth in six months.

30 dozen eggs in summer @ 10 cents cost	$3 00
Cost of Eggnolia and other materials	85
Total cost	$3 85
30 dozen in winter @ 25 cents cost	$7 50
Net Gain	$3 63

Sent prepaid by parcel post to any part of the Dominion, or supplied through Agents, with full directions for use, on receipt of price.

Grocers and others supplied at wholesale on the most liberal terms.

Single packages, for samples, sent to Grocers or Clergymen for 50 cents.

☞ *None Genuine unless my Trade Mark and Signature are on outside of package.*

Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commission allowed. Address—

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J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR.
PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, &c.
RESIDENCE,.....MADOC.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Undersigned, of Madoc in the County of Hastings and Province of Ontario, at the expiration of twenty days from the first publication of this Notice, apply to the Honorable George Sherwood, Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Hastings, for the appointment of himself to be Guardian of MARTHA ANN RIMINGTON, an Infant, his daughter, whose mother is dead, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

Dated Madoc, April 16th, 1870.

JOHN RIMINGTON,
By CHARLES GREAM,
His Agent.

STEEL PLOUGHS
AND
WOOD'S MOWING MACHINES.

THE Subscriber is now selling STEEL PLOUGHS at $10 each.

WOOD'S Celebrated MOWING MACHINES, cutting 4½ feet, at $75. The same, with Reaping Attachment, $90.00.

W. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, March, 1870.

Gold Lands for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his GENERAL FARM for Sale, very cheap.—175 Acres,—lying about Four Miles from the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings; only about 26 miles North of Ontario Lake at the town of Belleville, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

There are about 40 to 60 acres of ploughable land, and about the same of Timber, consisting of beech, maple, ash, elm, hemlock and basswood; also, oak, pine, cedar and balsam.

There is also a comfortable House, and a Sawmill, which has been newly covered and converted into a barn, hayloft, stables, &c. This stands on a never failing stream, affording a good water-power of 11 feet fall, and the dam needs but little repairs to make it fit to run a saw, or one or two run of stones, or afford sufficient power for a Crushing Mill.

There are about Twenty Gold Mines in quartz now opened on the place. Gold has been found in four of them. There is also an Iron Ore bed, and a Stone Quarry of beautiful smooth square face stone of very superior quality for building. It is reported by geologists to be a good Lithograph stone.

There is a large stream running across the farm called the Moira river.

This farm is offered at a very low price for cash.

A sample of Gold and of the Lithograph Stone can be seen by calling on the Subscriber.

C. MORSE, Madoc.

Also, FOR SALE.

A horse, cow, buggy, harness, sleigh, old cook stove, parlour cook stove, clock, map of United States and Canada, chairs, table, crockery, stands rain barrel and soap barrel, spade and fork, hoe and pick, two axes, buck saw, one set of bench planes, one or two saws, lumber, blasting powder and tamping iron, drills and hammer, one retort and crucibles, vinegar and keg, paintings.

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AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

LOVELL'S
Dominion & Provincial Directories.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, *Publisher.*

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these DIRECTORIES the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by PERSONAL CANVASS, *from door to door*, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, *in October next*, the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, and SIX PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES, which will prove a correct and full index to the DOMINION OF CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY.

Dominion of Canada Subscribers	$2 Cy.
United States do	12 Gold.
Great Britain and Ireland do	£3 Stg.
France, Germany, &c. do	£3 Stg.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:

Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71	$4 00
Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71	4 00
Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71	3 00
Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71	3 00
Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71	2 00
Province of Prince Edward Island Directory, 1870-71	2 00

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Rates of ADVERTISING will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, *Publisher.*

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Mr. GREAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

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THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A missionary in Rio Janeiro says that nearly every Brazilian, who wishes to be thought respectable, belongs to the Masonic order.

An excursion party from Boston, for San Francisco, is to take a bottle of salt water from the end of Long Wharf and pour it into San Francisco Bay with due honour.

Col. Rhodes has imported into Quebec a large assortment of starlings, thrushes and blackbirds, to naturalize in Canada.

Messrs. Allans, Rae & Co. have instituted an action for £10,000 sterling against the Gulf Ports Steamship Company for damages caused by the steamer C[illegible] [illegible] Quebec to the steamship Germany.

A Maine Yankee has invented a $5 sewing machi[illegible] which is about as large as a four-bladed jack-kni[illegible] and is self-feeding and knits a perfect elastic seam. It looks like an apple-parer or a nutmeg grinder.

Mr Frank Buckland, Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, announces the capture of a salmon in the Thames, which he regards as a good omen for the stocking of that noble river with salmon.

The Rev. G. A. Anderson, for many years past a missionary among the Mohawks, in Tyendinaga, is about to remove to Iroquois, to succeed the Rev. Mr Bevin.

Recently there were over forty million feet of sawed lumber at the Chaudiere waiting fer transportation. The sawed lumber on the Rideau Blanche and Loire would make about half as much more.

A *charivari* recently occurred in the township of Nissouri, to celebrate the marriage of a bed-ridden, middle-aged man, to a bouncing maid of twenty-five, weighing nearly 200 pounds. The bridegroom had to be taken before the minister on a stretcher to have the indissoluble knot tied.

Fort Sumter is in danger of being carried off by tourists. A Charleston paper says that "if all Fort Sumter excursionists bring away as much of the fort as a recent party of eight Northerners did, as relics, the government, if it waits awhile, will be saved the expense of levelling the walls."

A national monument to the memory of Dr. Chalmers is projected, to consist of a statue in Edinburgh, and a lectureship in political economy, with one or more fellowships in Edinburgh University. [illegible] are required, and subscriptions are flowing [illegible] City men of all parties. [illegible] men employ[illegible] [illegible]ed themselves by remarrying.

If the sad story of the steamer's loss with all lives on board should ever prove even partially false, how many aggravated cases of Enoch Arden there would be!

A private letter from Fort William, dated the 8th April, states that Dawson's men had built three bridges during the winter on the route, and that there was no doubt of passing the troops safely to Red River. The weather was bright and splendid, the snow fast disappearing, and the ice in Thunder Bay was very thin.

A telegram from Sarnia, dated the 12th inst., says: About thirty of the men employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Point Edward were refused work on Monday for declining to work on the previous Sabbath in unloading the propeller Coldwell. Five of the same number left the service rather than submit.

Europe, says the Engineering Magazine, contains 70,718 miles of railway, composed of 150,000,000 cwt. of iron rails, on which 400,000 passenger carriages and 600,000 baggage cars are dragged by 18,000 locomotives, over 52,000 bridges and thirty four miles of tunnels, at a cost of $6,000,000 per annum, with a consumption of 4,000,000 tons of coal.

A terrible conflagration has been raging in the woods and among the mountains in Sullivan, Orange, Madison and other counties in New York State. The conflagration extends over a hundred miles of Territory, and the loss is already estimated at $5,000,000. In the night time the spectacle of the burning mountains is both grand and startling. It is feared that a family near Deposit Station, on the Erie Railroad, have been roasted alive.

The charge brought some time back against the ex-Queen of Spain, of carrying off a part of the Crown jewels, will, says a Paris journal, be remembered. A discussion which took place in the Cortes showed the accusation to be unfounded, and the only resources which Her Majesty possessed were her private jewels, and a sum of about 10,000,000 of francs lodged in the Bank of England, and saved from the allowance made by the Spanish Government to the Prince of Asturias. The Memorial Diplomatique, now reverting to the above subject, says: "We regret to learn that Queen Isabella, seeing her resources diminish daily, has been forced to effect retrenchments in her already modest mode of living, and that if her son is not restored to the throne of Spain, Her Majesty will before long be in so precarious a position that the Emperor and Empress of the French will be under the necessity of allowing her a pension."

The Army and Navy Gazette says that Major-Gen. Lyndsay is invested with full powers to take what steps he may think proper with regard to the Red River, [illegible] of the force to be despatched [illegible] which will be under his command. It is not impr[illegible] that after the transfer is made to the Dominion [illegible] Canada, General Lindsay will be appointed to the [illegible] Governorship of the North-Western Territory, [illegible] not return to England until pea[illegible]

The Fortifications.—Two companies of the 69th regiment crossed from Quebec to Levis on the 9th inst., to commence work on the military fortifications in that town.

Railway Accident.—A serious accident occurred at Paris, Ont., early on the morning of the 13th inst., to a train loaded with stock going east on the Grand Trunk Railway. As it was approaching the Grand River Bridge an arch broke, throwing several cars off the track in a dangerous position, and precipitating one car over the bridge, totally destroying it, and killing great part of the cattle; but, fortunately, no passengers were injured. The train was running slow at the time otherwise the accident would have been more serious.

The East River Bridge.—The great caisson for the Brooklyn side of the East River Bridge, the successful launching of which we recently announced, has since our last issue been towed out to its final resting place, and will probably be sunk before this paragraph meets the eyes of our readers. The most perfect success has thus far attended every step in this great work, and everything shows that engineering skill of the highest order is guiding its progress.
—*Scientific American.*

The Little Tug Steamer.—This little steamer, which is intended as a tug on the upper lakes for the [illegible] expedition, was out for another trial trip [illegible] although her speed has been much improved, yet she is considered by good judges to be useless for towing boats. She may do very well for running about as a pioneer or scout—so to speak—with a few men, but she will never be able to do much in the towing business. Surely a larger steamer might have been built for this purpose, as it could easily have been conveyed over the portages.—*Leader.*

The First Japanese Railroad.—Letters from Japan state that the arrangements are completed for a line of railway—the first in the country—to connect Yeddo and Osaka—the new and old capitals of the Empire, a distance of 300 miles. There are also to be branches from Yeddo to Yokohama, and from Osaka to Tsuruga. The work will belong to the Japanese Government, but is to be carried out under the advice of English engineers, appointed by Mr H. N. Lay, who has selected Mr Edward Morel as principal engineer. Mr Morel has been summoned from Australia, where he was engaged in works for Mr Edwin Clarke. An English loan of one million sterling is to be raised to meet the costs, and this will be secured not only by the line itself, but by a mortgage on the Custom duties collected at the ports. From three to five years is to be allowed for completion.

A Most Diabolical Outrage.—*Fort Scott*, Kansas, May 13.—An account of the most diabolical affair ever recorded is published in to-day's Monitor. On Tuesday, seven men came to the town of Ladore, a few miles south of here. After drinking all day they went to the boarding house of Mr J. N. Roach and asked to stay all night. Being refused on account of drunkenness, one of the party knocked Roach insensible with a revolver, and they then went to the bed occupied by the two daughters of Roach, aged 16 and 14, and ravished them during the entire night, using a knife to accomplish their purpose. Roach revived after some time, but feared to stir. He describes the cries and entreaties of the girls as heart-rending. A quarrel arose among the demons, and one was shot dead while satisfying his lust. At daybreak the party fled, one of them taking with him the youngest girl. The town was immediately aroused, and parties started in search, and the one with the girl was overtaken and hanged to a tree. Two others were found in the town and hanged to the same tree. The remaining three were also captured and two hanged; the other at last accounts was in custody of the citizens. He will probably share the fate of his companions.

The latest murder in New York has drawn attention to the fate of a gang of eight desperadoes, who less than six months ago were alive and in good health. Three have since been murdered in drunken night brawls, two are in State prison for prize-fighting, and the other three in prison charged with the murder of a comrade in crime. Truly this is swift retribution.

VARIETIES.

Isn't it queer that contractors should b[illegible] to widen streets?

What does it take to make a pair of boots?—Two boots.

The latest specimen of gallantry in the shape of a toast is this: "The Ladies—May their virtues be as ample as their skirts, and their faults smaller than their bonnets.

The worst sold man in America has been discovered. He lives in Lafayette, Indiana. He has been winding up a clock every night for seventeen years, and last week by accident found out that it was an eight-day clock.

"Be you good?" asked a bright little chap of Miss Bud, his Sunday School teacher, the other day. "Oh no," was the becoming reply. "You ain't! Well, I knew you wasn't pretty, but I always thought you was good."

An excellent old deacon, who, having won a fine turkey at a charity raffle, didn't like to tell his severely orthodox wife how he came by it, quietly remarked, as he handed her the fowl, that the "Shakers" gave it to him.

One of the many stories floating about Paris in connection with the ravages of the small-pox, is that of a lover who had taken the disease from his lady and had become frightfully pitted in consequence, while she escaped with an unbroken skin. At their first meeting, after both had recovered, he dropped on his knees before the lady and pointing to h[illegible] thanked her for so many marks of love.

[illegible] mother. The old lady told him that all such terms as "By golly," "By jingo," "By jove," [illegible] were only minced oaths, and but little better than any other profanity. In fact, she said, he could tell a profane oath by the prefix of "by"—all such were oaths. "Well, then, mother," said the little hopeful "there's a big oath in the newspapers—"By telegraph." The old lady gave it up.

Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this:—He was standing one day before a frog-pond—we have his word for it—and saw a large garter-snake make an attack upon an enormous big bull-frog. The snake seized on the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snakeship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carnivorous operation until nothing was left of them.

A traveller, who demanded his trunk at a Baltimore depot before all others and was told by the Irish baggage-master that he must have patience and wait his turn, turned upon the baggage-master with "You're an impudent dog." To which he of the trunks rejoined: "An' faith, ye are a monkey, and and it's a great pity that, when we two were made bastes, ye wasn't made an ill phant, so that ye could have yer blasted trunk under yer nose all the time."

Breaking through a Rule.—A gentleman, while walking with two ladies through one of the principal streets of Liverpool, saw a beggar approach. One of the ladies, who had evidently seen the mendicant before, said:—"This is the most singular man I ever heard of. No matter how much money you give him, he always returns the change, and never keeps more than a penny." "Why, what a fool he must be," remarked the gentleman. "But I'll try him, and put him to a little trouble." So saying, the gentleman drew from his pocket a sovereign, which he dropped into the beggar's hat. The mendicant turned the coin over two or three times, examined it closely, and then, raising his eyes to the countenance of the benevolent man, said: "Well, I'll not adhere to my usual custom in this case. I'll keep it all this this time; but don't do it again." The donor opened his eyes in astonishment and passed on, while the ladies smiled with delight.

Done
Miss M. Diamond
Belleveu Apts Belleville

J. Deprose
Queens bro.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 424. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 187[illegible] PRICE TWO CENTS.

1905
1571

On Trial.

During the Crimean War, a great outcry was raised against the late Prince Albert, because he said that "representative institutions were on their trial" at that time. It was assumed that he, as a German Prince, favoured Russian absolutism, in preference to British free institutions: whereas, it was afterwards explained, that he only meant to express a doubt whether a great war could be successfully carried on, under the free style of criticism indulged in, as a matter of course, by the British press and people, as to the unreadiness exhibited by the military authorities of that day, when hostilities were commenced, notwithstanding the lavish expenditure on army and navy for years before.

Whatever he meant, his words may well be quoted now, in reference to the working of representative institutions in Canada. We doubt if in all the years the Parliamentary system has flourished in this old country, anything so extraordinary has been witnessed as the exhibition made of themselves by the majority of the politicians who have represented the Province of Ontario in the Legislative Assembly which has just completed its term of legal existence. We do not know how many times the local Premier has told the members of the Opposition that he "would do as he pleased;" nor can we help being a little astonished, even in these days of professedly no partyism," at the complacency with which the majority have listened to these hints that they are no bodies, who not only would, but must do as he pleased as their master and his colleagues did. We can account for their silence under the circumstances only on the supposition that the members made it a business for free discussion, some of it, or else, that a large proportion of the members had previously graduated in County Councils, where they had been accustomed to do the same thing themselves, and consequently thought it all right. At any rate, it mattered not whether the motions of the Opposition were good, bad or indifferent—they were all to be voted down: especially if they were at all important. In that case, the majority have been told, again and again, that they ought to leave matters of such moment to be dealt with by the Government, at its own time and good pleasure. To such an extent has this been the case, that we very much doubt whether—outside of the M.P.P.'s and their particular friends, and the wire-pullers on both sides who are preparing for the next elections—any considerable number of the people have taken the trouble to read the proceedings of the Assembly, as reported in the Toronto daily papers; for, however sound the arguments in favour of any particular measure might be, provided it came from the Opposition, the result, almost without exception, could be foretold,—it was sure to be rejected.

If the plea that the Legislative Assembly of Ontario has no right to express an opinion about the murder of Thomas Scott, and that steps should be taken to punish the perpetrators of the deed, is worth any thing, we cannot see what it is that entitles the members of this "only a sort of big County Council," to take upon themselves to congratulate the Governor-General upon his elevation to the peerage: they ought to leave that style of compliment to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and not meddle with an Imperial matter, concerning which they have no voice, at all.

But the chief thing in which the majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly have abdicated their functions as representatives of the people, is the readiness with which they have voted to let the local Cabinet dispose of a million and a half dollars of the Provincial surplus, at its own mere will and pleasure, without retaining the smallest check over the expenditure, for the next Assembly. The present local Government may be honest and trustworthy; but in spite of everything, with the amount of surplus still left to fight for, they may be beaten at the polls, and other men may yet have to lay out the greater part of that $1,000,000. We venture to say that if the Opposition should win the day, the very men who have voted to keep no check on the expenditure of that money, will be the very first to attribute dishonesty and corruption to those who will then hold the Provincial purse strings.

The ruling majority have also set aside wills, taking upon themselves to alter the mode in which the testators chose to dispose of their property. If they go on legislating in this fashion, a second House will soon become a necessity, in order that some sort of check should be kept on the proceedings of such an Assembly.

If the electors will only look into these things, as good citizens, and not in a mere party spirit, they will see that representative institutions are being worked in a way that will soon put them "on trial" here. And we expect that in a good many constituencies where there is any degree of public spirit their representatives in the last Assembly will be put on their trial also, before they get seats in the next.

Affairs in France.

DIJON, Feb. 15.—Belfort has surrendered. The garrison will be allowed to march out with all the honours of war. The armistice has been extended to the departments of Cote D'Or, Jura, and Doubs.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At a caucus held last night, and composed of a majority of delegates, it was resolved to establish a Provisional Republic, with Thiers as President, Favre as Premier, and the Duke Decases as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers are to be Simon, Picard, Buffet, and Barthely.

On the conclusion of peace, the Convention will adjourn to Paris, and will submit to a plebiscite the future form of government.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 15.—Dissatisfaction is felt at the presence of Chanzy and Faidherbe in Paris. It is thought an oversight in the framing of the armistice, to permit these Generals, under pretence of voting, to communicate with the authorities in Paris.

An unfavourable impression is produced here by Napoleon's proclamation. It is asked what right has a prisoner of war to put forth a proclamation or manifesto of any kind.

M. Grevy has been elected President of the Assembly. The total vote cast was 538, of which Grevy received 519.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 17.—In the National Assembly today, M. Keller presented a declaration bearing the signature of the deputies of Haut and Bas Rhin, the Meurthe and the Moselle, protesting, on behalf of the inhabitants of those departments, against the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France.

The proposal of Keller was referred to a committee, which subsequently submitted a report expressing the strongest sympathy with the populations of Alsace and Lorraine, and directing that the declaration of Keller be placed upon the records of the Assembly, and referred to French negotiators when they came to treat with Prussia.

The Assembly then conferred executive power of Government upon Thiers.

M. Keller adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine.

The majority of the Chamber appeared disposed to delay the consideration of the subject until to-morrow, but Thiers strongly insisted upon its immediate consideration, saying the Chamber must on its own responsibility clearly declare its wishes upon this question.

The Chamber went into Committee, and the sitting was subsequently suspended.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—Immediately after the vote in the Assembly yesterday the English, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors officially visited M. Thiers, and recognized the French Government.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—In the National Assembly to-day, President Grevy read a letter from M. Thiers announcing his appearance with the new ministers in the Assembly on Sunday.

M. Rochefort protested against the display of the military force around the Chamber during the discussion upon the declaration of M. Keller in the committee yesterday.

Generals Chanzy and Billot each declared that a defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted.

The attendance of Deputies in attendance to-day exceeds six hundred.

PARIS, Feb. 16, via LONDON, Feb. 18.—Notes of the Bank of France for 20 francs, printed on parchment, have been issued, and those for 25 francs are to be withdrawn.

Many members of the Diplomatic Corps have returned to Paris.

The Crown Prince, Frederick William, is known to be opposed to the entry of the German army into this city.

Coals are arriving plentifully, but there is yet no gas.

The journals say that if the National Assembly consents to dismemberment, the Parisian delegation will protest and withdraw.

Rothschild goes to London to convey the thanks of the people of Paris for contributions of food made by the former city.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Napoleon has received notification not again to overstep the privileges of a prisoner, and to abstain from any interference in politics in the form of protests or proclamations. Orders have been given to watch him closely.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 19.—A *Herald's* special says not the slightest doubt is entertained in high quarters since Favre's return regarding a final peace. Favre expresses the opinion that the Assembly can be relied on to make terms. There is an evident disposition on the part of Prussia to yield a good deal of her demands, except on matters of territory, and even these may undergo some modification. It is probable that the Emperor will abandon the idea of entering Paris, and that the troops will quit Paris with all possible promptitude, and evacuate France as soon as possible after a sufficient guarantee has been given for the payment of the indemnity, [illegible] 000,000 sterling.

The French forces now in the field are as follows:—With Chanzy, 120,000, well equipped and armed; 135,000 with Faidherbe; 70,000 at Cherbourg, and 40,000 at Havre in a bad condition.

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Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MR. GREAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
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SAW LOGS.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE will purchase PINE LOGS delivered in the Lake or at the Rapids, this Winter and coming Spring.

Also required—
20 Pine Logs, 20 feet long.
10 " " 18 " "
10 " " 16 " "
20 Maple Logs, 18 feet long.
10 " " 16 " "
10 " " 14 " "

Also, a quantity of Oak and other hardwood Logs of various lengths.

Prices and other particulars can be had on application to Mr Wallbridge, or from his foreman at the Rapids.

10th February, 1871.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

☞ See first page.

The Approaching General Election.

It is asserted, pretty positively, that the elections for the next Legislative Assembly will take place in a few weeks' time—say about the 5th of April. In the Western part of the Province, the opponents of Mr J. S. Macdonald's government and policy are on the alert already, and their newspaper organs are urging Reformers to select their candidates, and make preparations generally, so as not to be taken by surprise and allow the "ins" to gain the advantage they anticipate from bringing on the elections at a date so much in advance of that generally expected. In central Ontario, there seems to be, as yet, less excitement on the subject; but the Belleville papers are beginning to make a little stir about it. For East Hastings, Mr Frizzell and Mr John White, are both spoken of as probable candidates, but as the former is patronized by the *Intelligencer* and the latter is advised by the same paper not to try it on there, we do not suppose that our neighbour of the Madoc Foundry, with his well known devoted attachment to the Grand Master, will any longer entertain the idea of succeeding Mr Corby, if he has really ever done so. Rumour also attributed to Mr White, a few months ago, the intention of offering himself as the representative of North Hastings, but the *Intelligencer* would have something to say on that point also.

In West Hastings, it is said, Mr James (?) Holden will oppose Mr K. Graham, and according to the *Globe*, with the very best prospects of success.

In North Hastings, or at least this part of it, nobody seems to know or care much about election matters—just at present. We heard, some time ago, among some of the parties to the compact between Madoc and Stirling, which led to Dr Boulter's obtaining his seat four years ago, some grumbling, as if they thought Madoc had not made much by the bargain; but for all that, these grumblers will again do as they are bid, when the time for voting comes. We do not think Dr Boulter's course with regard to the murder of Scott will damage his chances of re-election seriously with the Orangemen of North Hastings; for so far as we know, not one of them volunteered to join the Red River expedition, although Riel's victim was once a member of the Madoc Company of Volunteers. But some of those who worked hard for Dr Boulter before, are dissatisfied with what they consider the want of energy displayed by him in the settlement of the dispute about the place of holding the N. H. County Agricultural Show; while others think he might have shown a little more spirit in sticking up for the rights of the settlers in the backwoods, and should not have have withdrawn the resolutions he introduced, without making a better fight for them.

It is thought by some that the Warden will offer himself in Dr Boulter's place, and others say that he will not. All we know about the matter is, that Mr Wood did not carry out his professed intention of endeavouring to get the separation of North from South Hastings effected during the session of the Legislative Assembly just closed,—on the understanding that if the M.P.P. carried out the wishes of the people of Madoc in that respect, they should pledge themselves to support Dr Boulter's re-election.

The existing indifference about the election arises from the fact that the majority of those who formerly took the most active part in election affairs here, are rather tired of having had all the bother, while others reaped all the advantages of their exertions; and from the belief that it really makes very little difference, so far as the progress of North Hastings is concerned, who is elected. They are therefore inclined to let those who want to be candidates, "paddle their own canoes."

Railway Prospects.

Our Kingston friends tell us that the people of Madoc, if they want a railway, must exert themselves in its favour. What they mean by that may be learnt by the exertions they are themselves making on behalf of the Kingston and Pembroke railroad. They are holding meetings in the various townships of Frontenac County, setting forth the advantages to accrue from the proposed railway; and at all these meetings, without exception so far, resolutions have been carried in favour of the County voting a bonus of $150,000 in aid of the enterprise.

Now we are told on the authority of the Madoc correspondent of the Belleville *Intelligencer* that there is so much earnestness here on the subject, that there is every probability of the Kingston and Madoc Railroad being commenced during the ensuing summer. Are the people of Madoc "exerting" themselves, then, to forward the work? If so, they must be doing it in the most original manner. Where and when are meetings being held, calling on the County Council to grant a bonus, however moderate, to the K. & M RR? What steps are being taken, even to set about increasing the bonus from the Township? How much are the hole-and-corner *clique*, who are running about insinuating that the MERCURY is doing all it can to cast discouragement on "the Railway," doing for it themselves? Come out, openly, gentlemen, and put down your names for the amount of stock you are willing to subscribe towards the capital of the Kingston and Madoc Railway, and thus show a little practical faith in it. But don't, like boobies, go whining about the MERCURY, while at the same time you ask folks to believe it has "no influence"—and try to convince them that "the Railway is all right—for there are plenty of contractors who will be willing to undertake it on the strength of the $2000 per mile from the Provincial treasury"—when the road is built and ready for the rolling stock! There was a time when anything would do for an election cry; but that is past now. Those who want to see the K. & M. RR. commenced—this summer or the next—must make up their minds that voting even a $40,000 bonus will not be enough now: they *must* put their hands in their pockets and pull out the needful amount of "stamps" for stock, or remain "as they were." And to tell them this is not "discouragement," but plain, practical common sense, and good advice. Railways are not built by "resolutions," but by hard cash or its equivalent.

The Kingston and Pembroke Railway scheme is meeting with opposition from the people of the city of Ottawa, who want to see the Canada Central extended to Pembroke—and believe, if they can accomplish that they will succeed in "killing off" the K. & P. road, and so prevent the trade of the upper Ottawa country being diverted from the capital to Kingston.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—In view of the notice with which you favoured me in your last week's impression, I have to request the insertion of the following explanation.

It was only severe domestic affliction, the sickness of a beloved wife, who for two years suffered the agonies of one of the most painful and cruel diseases that afflict poor frail humanity, and who was only relieved by death in August last, that has hitherto prevented me from fulfilling my long cherished desire of delivering a lecture on Farming and Mining in Madoc, and other places within the county. I hope, however, at an early date to have the pleasure of appearing before a Madoc audience.

With respect to the Professorship of Mines and Agriculture, it needs no more than a reference to the proceedings of the Ontario Legislature to prove that the County Council did a judicious and prudent act in establishing in connection with the highest educational institution within their jurisdiction, a Chair of instruction in those two most important branches of Industrial Science.

As regards my own personal connection with the University, the position was entirely unsought by me; and I must say that the honor it confers was a much more potent inducement for my acceptance than the emolument attached, for it has entailed an amount of labour which would not have been overpaid, had the remuneration been counted in pounds instead of in dollars. I have however striven to perform the duties entrusted to me to the best of my ability, and I am happy to be able to say, that in their discharge I have won the approbation of the gentlemen whom I am proud to reckon as my colleagues.

Respectfully,
JAMES T. BELL,
PROFESSOR MINES & AGRICULTURE,
ALBERT UNIVERSITY.

Belleville, Feb. 22nd, 1871.

☞ Weather now quite mild and Spring-like.

☞ M. E. Tea-meeting on Thursday evening, March the 9th.

☞ Owing to the publication of the Township Accounts this week, we are obliged to omit our usual summary as to the situation in France, (there is nothing definite yet as to the actual terms demanded by Prussia,) proceedings in Parliament, &c., as well as a notice of Lovell's great "Dominion Directory," a copy of which as well as the "Ontario Directory," we have duly received.

THE FORTNIGHTLY TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT, on Monday night, attracted a large attendance. Readings were given by Messrs. E. D. O'Flynn, J. W. Dafoe, C. C. Forneri, and C. G. Wilson, and addresses were made by Mr Wood, the Chairman, and the Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Norris—with performances, in addition as usual, by the String Band, and singing by Mrs Bull, Mr Fitzgerald, and Mr M. Maybee.

☞ The BALL in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday night, in aid of the projected Library and Reading Room for the village, was not successful in a pecuniary point of view, but was satisfactory in other respects to those who attended it.—A Social in aid of the Library, &c., is talked of, to come off in a few weeks' time.

THE BLUE BOOKS.—Although the Dominion Parliament has been in session only a few day, we are already in receipt, from the office of Routine and Returns of "The Public Accounts," and "Tables of the Trade and Navigation" of the Dominion of Canada. The organs compliment the Government on this display of early preparation, while the opposition papers think there is, after all, nothing very wonderful in the books being ready for distribution eight months after the close of the fiscal year. At any rate it is an improvement to have them ready thus early in the session.

A LARGE STOCK
OF
NEW BOOTS AND SHOES,
JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS CROSS.

Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

FOR SALE.

IN the VILLAGE of MADOC, which will be one of the Principal Stations on the line of the proposed Railway from Ottawa to Toronto, and of the Kingston and Madoc Railway,

THREE VILLAGE LOTS ON DIVISION ST.,
very near to the Business Centre of the Village.

On one of the Lots there is a substantial BRICK three storey Building, 66 feet front, and 40 feet deep, constructed for a Hotel, with a spacious Hall on the third floor. With the adjoining lots, it would make a fine Station and Offices.

There is also a storey and a half Frame House on these lots.

Also, for Sale, TWO PARK LOTS, containing about ten acres, with a Dwelling House, filled in with brick; a large frame Barn, 60 by 36 feet; and Stables for horses, cows and sheep.

Also, 100 Acres of Land, warranted to contain Gold-bearing Rock, adjoining the village of Bannockburn.

For Terms, which will be easy both as to price and times of payment, apply to

JOSEPH BATEMAN,

or at the MERCURY Office.

Madoc, Feb. 24th, 1871.

NOTICE

MY Wife CATHERINE having left my house without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to supply her with goods on my account, or to harbour her, as I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her, or for expenses for her board and lodging.

WILLIAM QUINN,
Lot No. 6, 14th Con., Huntingdon,
Feb. 20th, 1871.

MEDICAL HALL,

Cooper Street, Madoc,

FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally that he has taken one of the Stores in the ANSTEE BLOCK, where he has removed that part of his

STOCK SAVED

from the late Disastrous Fire, and expects in a few days to have as

Large and Complete an Assortment

as ever of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, &c

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, and
TOILET ARTICLES.

Thanking his Friends for past favours, he would solicit a continuation of the same Liberal patronage.

CHARLES G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received for the Building of the

IVANHOE CHEESE FACTORY,

up to the 1st of MARCH.
For Plan or Specification apply to
HENRY GAUEN, Ivanhoe P. O.

☞ Sealed Tenders required.

Bridgewater New Cash Store.

THE NEW STORE at Bridgewater is opened upon strictly CASH Terms.
A Splendid New Assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, &c, &c.,
is affered for sale at unusually Low Prices for Cash.

COTTON YARN, 7s. 6d. per Bunch.
GODERICH SALT, 10s. 6d. per Barrel.
LONDON TEA-CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. per set.
PATENT PAILS, 1s. each.
TELEGRAPH MATCHES, 10d. per Box.
NAILS, 4 Cents per lb., or 28 lbs. for 5s.

TEAS, SUGARS, and all other descriptions of Goods a proportionate prices.

Call before spending your spare cash elsewhere, you will find it your interest to do so.

The Old Store is also well supplied, and Goods will be sold at low prices for the ordinary traffic in Butter, Lard, &c., &c.

BILLA FLINT.
Bridgewater, 28th December, 1870.

Dentistry.

GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

STILL CONTINUES to visit MADOC on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

☞ ROOMS at HUDGINS'S Hotel.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC

In Account with EDWARD MOUNCY, Treasurer, for the Year ending the 31st Day of December, 1870.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE on hand, Jan. 1, 1870		$79 96½
D. Nicholson, Collector, Taxes, 1869	3299 19	
Do., do., Back Taxes	22 66	
D. Ross, Collector, up to 31st December, 1870	1956 51	
		5278 36
Wild Land Tax, collected by County Treasurer	626 32	
Clergy Reserve	178 80	
Legislative Grant for Schools	464 00	
2½ per cent. on County Tax	88 06	
		1357 18
SHOP and TAVERN LICENSES.		
Andrew Brossoit	25 00	
James Maitland	25 00	
Mrs. Moon	30 00	
William Hudgins	30 00	
Adam White	20 00	
George Brooks	30 00	
Andrew Wright, including $2 extra for the 12th July, 1870	42 00	
Deans, Gray & McGregor	40 00	
John Taylor	28 00	
		270 00
FINES received from Justices:—		
A. F. Wood, Esquire	21 00	
James O'Hara, Esquire	1 00	
		22 00
Use of Town Hall	1 00	
Per Centage	6 00	
		7 00
Total Receipts		$7014 50½

EXPENDITURE.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Adam Allen, bridge at Hart's	4 00	
W. Blair, work on Bond's hill	75 00	
W. Hobson, compensation for road Discount	15 00 75	
J. Sager, rebuilding Moorcraft's br.	4 00	
Timothy Lynagh, St. Charles' and Mullett's bridges	35 00	
Mahony, work on Barrie's hill	25 00	
Sam. Rollins, bridge at Allen's	17 00	
J. Blair, culvert near McCoy's Sc.	8 00	
J. Moorcraft, culvert near Hart's	3 00	
C. Long, work on 25 & 6, 11th c.	50 00	
John White, for scrapers	11 00	
Ja. O'Hara, lumber for sidewalks	20 00	
		2677 75
COUNTY TREASURER		4445 43
County Assessment for Schools	477 00	
Legislative Grant	464 00	
		941 00
School Trustees		288 60
COURT OF REVISION		13 00
SELECTING JURORS		12 00
COUNCIL		60 00
SALARIES of Township Officers		377 35
Printing and Advertising—Albert Smallfield		52 82
RAILWAY—		
William Robinson, on account of Railway Survey	40 00	
A. F. Wood, Travelling expenses	41 00	
A. Smallfield, do. do.	41 00	
Do., advertising By-law	25 00	
		147 00
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
A. B. Ross & Bro, Funeral expenses, Reed	6 65	
C. G. Wilson, stationery	6 34	
B. Maybee, coffin for Reed	4 00	
J. McLean, clearing snow from Hall	1 00	
G. D. Rawe, Poll Clerk (bonus)	2 00	
Walter Gray, work at Town-Hall	1 15	
Merchants' Bank, discount on silver, 5 per cent. on $210	10 50	
Thomas Hart, Taxes refunded	4 00	
Richard Davis, do.	56	
John Reed, do. do	4 50	
Mrs. Campbell, cleaning Town-Hall	25	
J. R. Ketcheson, Returning Officer (Bonus)	4 00	
Do., Voters' Lists	15 00	
Do., Postage Account	2 73	
Maybee, coffin for Gilligan	4 50	
Isaac Canniff, for firewood	9 40	
C. Gream, map of School sections	10 00	
		86 58
BLIND AND INDIGENT:—		
Samuel Daws	62 50	
Donald Cameron	62 50	
John Hanna	74 00	
Zeron	75 00	
Sarah Franklin	20 00	
Mrs. Root	9 75	
Mrs Sullivan, for Lawr. Gilligan	41 00	
		344 75
Total Expenditure		$7036 23
Do. Receipts		7014 50½
Due Treasurer		$21 72½

We, the undersigned, have examined the above Accounts, comparing the various charges with the Vouchers produced, and find the same correct. The balance due the Treasurer for the year 1870 we find amounts to the sum of $21.72½.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1871.

CHARLES GREAM,
WILLIAM H. JONES, } *Auditors.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The population of New York, as finally ascertained by the late census, is 942,292.

The Trustees of Racine College, Wisconsin, have provided a billiard table and smoking room for the use of the students.

The sum of $55,000 was deposited in the P. O. Savings Bank during last December, the amount in deposit at the end of that month being $1,995,000.

Direct telegraph communication between Port Garry and Canada is looked for by the end of September next.

Some of the Americans propose to establish a penal colony in Alaska. It is almost the only thing the territory is fit for.

Lake Champlain at present is one unbroken sheet of ice, which extends as far as the eye can reach, this being the fourteenth time the phenomenon has been seen during the last fifty-five years.

Sir John A. Macdonald, member of the High Commission, leaves for Washington on the 1st of March. Sir George E. Cartier will be leader in the House during his absence.

The latest rumour is that Canada is to be cut from the Empire, and that Sir John A. Macdonald is to have command of the new American craft. Wait a while. This British bottom can't be registered in America just yet.

A Turin letter says Kossuth is so very feeble in health that he can hardly live until spring. It is stated that he is extremely poor, and occupies very humble apartments in the city, steadily refusing to receive pecuniary aid from those who would be only too happy to help him.

Augustus Lever, well known in Canada as the designer of the Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa, and in New York State as the designer of the new capitol at Albany, has received the premium of $9,000 in gold for the best plan of a new city hall in San Francisco.

A body-guard of cavalry to attend on the Governor General is to be raised at Ottawa under the authority of the Militia Department. It is rumoured also that the Government are about to form two regular batteries of artillery—one to be stationed at Quebec and the other at Kingston—to be under the command of an experienced officer of the Imperial service.

Lumbering operations are going on extensively up the Ottawa, and great quantities of timber will be taken to Quebec next spring, though it is said there is a great deal of poor material being taken out. The weather has been generally favourable. In the Temiscamaing district the snow is light, while it is very heavy in the Mattawan district.

The mineral wealth of the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is to be developed, and its fishing facilities improved, by a number of Montreal and Quebec capitalists, who are to form a joint stock company for that purpose. They have made arrangements for the purchase of the island from its English owners at, it is reported, nearly half a million dollars.

The Bible Christians of Ontario have lately opened several churches and re-opened others. At Mitchell the church was enlarged and remodelled at a cost of $1,800; at Exeter, the same at a cost of $2,000; a new church at Little Britain, $3,500; a neat frame church at Campbellford, $1,000. In addition to the above, the denomination has lately purchased a valuable church and parsonage in Lindsay, and erected a new church, not yet dedicated, at Oambray.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent telegraphed on the 16th instant:—It is stated here to-day, in the most positive manner, that the Hon. Sandfield Macdonald will bring on the Local elections in about six months.—In its "News of the Day," of the 17th, the *Globe* makes the time "in about six weeks." As there would be nothing out of the way in fixing the first-named period for the elections, we suppose the earlier date is that to which public attention is intended to be specially directed.

The following story is given in a Versailles letter Gen. Von Moltke was appealed to by some gentleman in society the other evening to settle some disputed point in connection with the American civil war. "I know nothing about the American civil war," was the quiet reply, at which more than one in the room expressed surprise. "No," said the great strategist, "I have purposely kept myself in ignorance upon that subject, because there was nothing to be learned from it. War is a science, and any record of the mere scrambling of two armed mobs can only produce confusion in the mind."

Gen. D'Aurelle recently declined the offer of a new military command. "I will only," he says in a letter to M. Gambetta, "accept that command at the hands of a regular government whose first act shall have been to pass judgment on the ambitious and incapable men who have lost France."

A unique marine disaster is related as having befallen the steamship *England* in her voyage from Queenstown. During a storm the whole ship became suddenly filled with offensive and stifling fumes, so strong that suffocation or immediate evacuation of the cabins was imperative. The cause was found in the splitting open of some bleaching powder boxes, by which the powder became mixed with the bilge water. After burning a good deal of the stuff, the ship was forced to return to Ireland and discharge her cargo.

In a romance published by Alexandre Dumas in 1853, called "The Thousand and One Phantoms," the following curious passage occurs:—"Hoffman (one of the characters in the story) bent his way to the Louvre, but he had the grief to be told at the gate that the French, now being free, did not allow themselves to be degenerated and made effeminate by going to see the picture of slaves, and that even supposing the Commune of Paris had not already roasted them at their ammunition foundries, they knew better than to feed those rats with the oil of the paint, seeing that those rats might one day become the food of patriots, if ever the Prussians should come and besiege Paris."

Mr. Cardwell, the British Secretary of State for War, has introduced his bill for the reorganization of the army. In the course of his speech he declared that it was established now that the colonies must pay for their own defence. Mr Cardwell's recommendations include the abolition of the purchase system; the placing of the army under one system of administration; the form of service to be interchangeable; no more officers to be retired in a given year than the average number retired the five preceding years; examination to precede commission, which must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; the three classes of forces to be amalgamated, volunteers to be considered as regulars; the standing force to be 131,000 men; the Government to have power to appropriate railways in times of urgency.

The defensive works proposed by the Secretary of War are estimated to cost £50,000,000, and the new artillery required £10,000,000 more.—This looks like getting ready for the Prussian invasion, of which some hints were recently said to have been discovered, or for any other warlike contingencies.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland paid a visit recently to a nobleman in Westmeath, and on passing through Mullingar, the chief town, was presented with an address. In replying he made forcible allusion to the reign of terror that appears to be chronic in that county, and which has resulted in factories being closed and in the flight of landlords. Lord Spencer intimated that if the Peace Preservation Act proved insufficient, the Government would not hesitate to resort to the still more stringent measures at their command. Hardly had his Excellency left the county when a fresh batch of murders was announced. A respectable farmer was fired at on his way to chapel, and a police sergeant was killed. It is stated that there is now quite a panic, not only among the gentry, but the people. The Government will probably no longer hesitate to put the most stringent measures in force. The murder system, it is hardly necessary to say, is simple ruin to all commercial enterprise.

The *Globe's* London correspondent says:—The sudden and vehement opposition which has been raised against the dowry to the Princess Louise is a puzzle. In all parts of England Members have been fiercely interrogated on this subject, and soundly abused for not falling in with the popular humour. At the Lambeth meeting on Tuesday night the working men were very hot on the subject, and because Sir James Lawrence and Mr William McArthur intimated that they should vote for the dowry, something like a riot ensued. Indeed there was a riot at the close of the meeting, as I, who stood on the platform, can testify. The mob carried the platform by storm, and the members and their committee were driven down a narrow staircase, with a loss of eight watches and sundry other articles. The plunder doubtless well paid the disturbers of the meeting for shouting themselves hoarse and behaving like brutes. The existence of this rowdy element in English public meetings is one of the worst signs of the present time. It ought to be stamped out—otherwise it will grow too strong for us.

At the last meeting of the County Council of Prince Edward, a special committee, appointed to report on the letter of the Canal Commissioners as to the desirability of constructing the Murray Canal, reported that the construction of the Canal across the Carrying Place, and the lighting of the entrance to Wellar's Bay, would be of great advantage to the trade of the Dominion, as it would to a great extent remove the cause of all the wrecks on the coast of said entrance.

VARIETIES.

What is the difference between godfathers and godchildren? The former are bled, the latter cupped.

Certain cure for cold in a prima donna—Stop her salary, or put a rising vocalist in her part.

There are two direct opposite reasons why some men have poor credit—one because they are known, and the other because they are not known.

A farmer, whose load of hay was found to develop several healthy boulders, remembered that he "drove pretty close to a stun wall" on his way to market.

A bachelor-editor, who had a pretty sister, recently wrote to ano her bachelor, equally fortunate—"Please exchange."

A Washington reporter, in commenting on the democratic character of General Sherman's receptions, says: "Any gentleman with a paper collar and mittens on can go in."

A merchant not over conversant with geography, on hearing that his vessel was in jeopardy, exclaimed: "Jeopardy, Jeopardy; where's that? At any rate I'm glad the ship's got into port."

"My dear friend," said a gentleman to a bankrupt the other day. "I'm sorry to hear of your misfortune. Your family has my warmest sympathies." "Oh, don't trouble yourself about my family. I looked out for them, you bet! Just save your sympathies for the families of my creditors."

A young lady school-teacher in Indianopolis, was one Sabbath lately endeavoring to impress upon her scholars the terrible punishment of Nebuchadnezzar. She told them that for seven years he ate grass, just like a cow. Just then a small boy asked, "Did he give milk."

"I thought I understood you to say that your father was a merchant only a week ago," said a lady to a little girl who was soliciting alms, "and if that is so, how could your family have been reduced to beggary?" "It is true, ma'am; my father kept a peanut stand, and last week he took a bad two dollar bill and failed."

A newspaper correspondent gives this as a full report of the response of a United States Senator-elect to a serenade: "Those who know me best, know that I would rather work than talk. I am for the people, for liberty, and the Constitution. I hope to meet you all while here in the Legislature in social talks, and, I had almost said drinks."

A comic story is told of Dean Stanley's parrot, which was a great pet of the whole family. One day Polly managed to open her cage and get away, to the consternation of the whole household. After a great search some one found Polly in the garden on the top of an apple tree. The welcome news was communicated to the dean, who with the whole of the inmates, rushed out at once, accompanied by Dr. Vaughan, who, with some friends was then on a visit to the dean. Polly was found swinging herself in a topmost branch, but when she discovered the large audience below her, she looked gravely down on them, and said: "Let us pray."

SUSPICION.—Anybody can tarnish the reputation of an individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion which his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of idle wind can take up a million of the seeds of the thistle, and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labour long and hard to undo; the floating particles being too light to be seen and too light to be stopped.

SOLITUDE.—Living in solitude is not generally supposed to be dangerous, yet Bishop Hall says "that he had need to be well underland that knows how to entertain himself with his own thoughts." Company, variety of employments or recreations, may wear out the day with the emptiest hearts; but when a man has no society but himself, no task to set himself but what arises from his own bosom, surely if he have not a good stock of former notions, or an inward mint of new, he will soon run out of all, and as some fallen bankrupts, grow weary of himself.